The German Tribune

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Brandt outlines plans for European integration

In his speech to the European Parliament in Strasbourg Chancellor Willy Brandt did not sound a utopian fanfare for European integration. His proposal to speed up the establishment of a European federation is clearly based on necessities.

The challenge to Europe represented by the Middle East conflict and unrest in a world no longer willing to allow itself to be governed by two superpowers are, as far as the Chancellor is concerned, sufficient inducement to speed up progress towards Western European integration so that Western Europe can speak with one voice.

Anxiety about security policy also makes its presence felt, though less overtly. There can be no doubt that recent misunderstandings between Bonn and Washington played their part in deciding Brandt to reiterate in his Strasbourg speech that partnership is not compatible with subordination.

Western Europe, the Chancellor said, is already self-reliant enough to feel itself an equal partner of the United States.

Herr Brandt's stated target was a Western European government responsible for not only economic and monetary matters, welfare and possibly education but also foreign policy and "with compelling logic" Western European security too one of these days. All these sectors will then be subject to European rather than to national sovereignty. Expressed on French soil, albeit in the international atmosphere of the European Parliament, views such as these voiced by a head of government remain controversial, but they are no longer heretical.

Bonn is not alone in being somewhat embarrassed by the minor part the Common Market governments have so far played in the Middle East conflict, their laboured veering between anxiety lest the oil tap be turned off and the desire to remain neutral.

Paris, London and Rome have also been upset by this turn of events, though the same is not so true of Copenhagen and Dublin, The Hague and Luxembourg, where the powers that be are used to playing a minor role in major politics.

Willy Brandt's speech was, of course, penned after a certain amount of reference to other Common Market governments. To this extent it indicates progress in the common consciousness of the Nine.

Brandt admittedly outlined his idea of the direction progress towards a Western European government might take off the cuff, as it were.

The first step he mentioned in addition to the resolutions on a European economic and monetary union was M. Pompidou's proposal for regular consultations between EEC heads of government.

This was more than a mere polite gesture to the head of state of the host country; it was also an appeal to the other seven to come round to the same point of view.

The Chancellor did not go into details of how the transition from the present Common Market institutions and foreign policy cooperation by means of top-level conferences is to take place, but he is obviously hoping that the forthcoming Copenhagen summit will reach some appropriate decisions in December. Time, he noted, is pressing.

Brandt feels the need to make swifter progress towards Western European integration must be accompanied by a departure from the Common Market's current image of being stifled in red tape.

Frontier controls and the excesses of the common agricultural market must be scaled down. Common Market expenditure must be moderated. Parliamentary controls must be introduced in order to bring influence to bear on executive decisions.

"As the most advanced region of Western civilisation" the European Community must be rendered an attractive proposition before the man in the street in Common Market countries can be convinced of the need for and the benefits to be derived from political integration.

A pragmatist, Chancellor Brandt remains well aware that obstacles in plenty remain. The purpose of his speech was to help start the ball rolling, the problem now being less one of dogmatic resistance on the part of individual governments.

In an age of oil boycotts the Gaullist vision of self-supporting nation-states has

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Sisco in Bonn

Joseph Sisco, American Under-Secretary of State with Foreign Minister Walter Scheel discussing Middle East affairs in Bonn on 13 November (Photo: ...)

Nuclear power status unwanted

Nobody in Bonn wants the Federal Republic to become an independent nuclear power. No one even wants to keep such an option open. There is complete agreement on this between the government and Opposition on this matter, as the first reading of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty in Bonn on 8 November proved.

The Opposition has, however, raised a number of points that it wants the government to clear up or expound at greater length before the final decision is made.

Nevertheless in the unexpectedly quiet debate on the first reading it became clear that there was a basis for agreement. The SPD and FDP expressed the hope that after relevant preparatory work by the sub-committees there would be a large majority in favour of adding this country's signature to the non-proliferation treaty so far signed by eighty nations.

Foreign Minister Walter Scheel stressed that in the course of the negotiations for the non-proliferation treaty and the verification agreement that has since been ratified by the European Community and the IAEC all the objections raised by the CDU/CSU had been overcome.

The treaty did not allow the Soviet Union to gain influence over the defence structure of the Atlantic Alliance, nor did it mean that the possibility of setting up a European atomic power after the Nine have formed a European Union was ruled out. The peaceful use of atomic energy by West German industry would also be able to expand at a reasonable cost.

Kurt Mattick (SPD) raised the point that the American atomic shield could not be replaced in the foreseeable future by a European atomic force. The construction of such a nuclear defence screen in Europe could hamper European union, he added.

Martin Bangemann, spokesman for the FDP parliamentary party, also rejected the idea of holding talks on the creation of a European nuclear force.

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 9 November 1973)

Gustav Heinemann to stand down

One cannot but respect President Heinemann for restisting the powers of persuasion of his political friends and declining to stand again for a second term as head of state. He is 74 and feels that a further five years would be too much for him and his wife.

Maybe Basic Law asks too much of the Federal President. The head of state is invariably an elder statesman who can count himself lucky to complete a second term in full command of his faculties. Gustav Heinemann realises that even for a politician three score years and ten are a good innings.

A successor will need to be appointed by the electoral college next May, and candidates will undoubtedly be measured in terms of the present incumbent. Regardless whether or not they have always shared his political convictions everyone will agree that Dr Heinemann has set high standards indeed.

A wise Protestant with a mind of his own, Gustav Heinemann has not allowed himself to be manipulated by anyone – neither by politicians nor by TV interviewers. He imparted to the office a style of his own as the first "citizen-president" yet none the less definitely head of state by the terms of Basic Law.

From time to time Dr Heinemann would comment on historical centenaries such as the Reformation or the establishment of Bismarck's Reich, but he went about his own historic task as head of state as he saw fit. At times his conduct came as a surprise, but this is only as it should be. The President must not be a nonentity.

Small wonder that the powers that be are going to have trouble in finding a successor. The next head of state cannot afford to be any the less outstanding.

He must act as a catalyst for his country. He must represent a state the people of which (the term "society" is deliberately omitted) need a reassuring symbol of peace, quiet, continuity and common sense when times are hard and unruly.

President Heinemann's successor must be a politician in the best sense of the word, a model citizen, a mature and self-assured personality. Get out there and look, as Theodor Heuss, the first Bonn President, would have said.

(Frankfurter Algemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 15 November 1973)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Bonn-Prague diplomatic relations to be opened before year's end

Süddeutsche Zeitung

For years attempts have been made to establish normal diplomatic relations between Bonn and Prague, but more legal niceties were involved by far than in the case of ties with Moscow, Bucharest, Warsaw or even East Berlin.

At long last the final outstanding bones of contention were circumvented by means of compromise agreements. The exact wording of the agreement reached on mutual legal assistance involving courts of law in West Berlin has not yet been disclosed, but in principle legal authorities in West Berlin would seen to have been empowered to contact their opposite numbers in Czechoslovakia directly and vice-versa.

Government agencies may in point of fact function as intermediaries, but they will only do so unofficially.

Within the overall framework of relations between two countries such minor matters may not be unduly important in comparison with day-to-day trade agreements, cultural exchanges and diplomatic consultation, but they need to be settled in advance in order to avoid complications at some later stage of the proceedings.

The appointment of a Bonn ambassador in Prague and vice-versa, prior visits to the capital of the other country by leading statesmen from both sides, – these surely are matters that ought to be nothing out of the ordinary in the case of countries sharing a long common frontier and centuries of ties.

Yet the villainous succession of events that began with the Third Reich's treatment of Czechoslovakia and brought untold suffering not only to the Czechs and Slovaks but also to many Germans nonetheless make this fresh start in relations between Bonn and Prague a historic event.

It will, moreover, round off the process of establishing normal relations between this country and the whole of Eastern Europe. The last remaining Eastern Bloc countries with which ties have yet to be reforged – Hungary and Bulgaria – are only waiting for Bonn and Prague to settle matters before themselves establishing full diplomatic ties with Bonn.

Needless to say, diplomatic ties represent no more than a beginning, a basis for future cooperation, but the start is by no means insignificant.

It already affords legal protection to travellers from this country in the Eastern Bloc, makes travel in both directions far easier and facilitates a continual exchange of views between one capital and the other.

As long as there are no direct ties contacts between one country and another are restricted to international conferences at which individual governments tend to hide behind their blocs where matters such as disarmament or collective trade agreements are concerned.

Contacts with individual Eastern Bloc countries are established on the basis of their membership of blocs of this kind and are neither intended to lure them out of their allegiances nor suitable as a means of so doing.

Similarly, Eastern Bloc countries that forge links with Bonn do so on the understanding that the Federal Republic's policies are geared first and foremost to its membership of the European Community and Nato.

Even so, a fair amount remains that can be settled on a bilateral basis, particularly between neighbouring countries, and both sides are keen enough to do so.

The establishment of full dipolomatic relations is not, of course, bound to result in an automatic improvement in trade contacts or cultural links. How lengthy a period of time elapsed between the establishment of diplomatic ties with Moscow in 1955 and the intensification of cooperation between the two countries!

In the meantime Bonn's treaties on renunciation of the use of force with Eastern Europe have brought about a change in the whole climate of relations between West Germany and East Europe.

Since then, but only since this succession of treaties, we have been considered legally and politically on a par with our allies in the West.

Many of them have made use of the intermediate period to promote their own trade links and cultural ties with the East, and even now this country will continue to lag behind many of its Western allies as far as the East's interest is concerned.

This indeed is why fears that Bonn's establishment of ties with Eastern Europe might represent a departure from Atlantic and European ties have been taken far less seriously in the West than among, say, members of the Bonn Opposition.

Responsible Opposition leaders in this country have admittedly long since come to realise that they themselves would have no alternative but to pursue the present *Ostpolitik* were they to take over at the helm in Bonn.

The hopes held of Bonn's economic potential in Eastern Europe remain partly exaggerated. Neighbouring countries to the East may be critical of the capitalist basis of Bonn's affluent society but they remain so impressed by this country's economic performance that they tend to forget how expensive this affluence is and how careful the Federal Republic has to be about maintaining balanced trade and payments.

Hopes that diplomatic recognition will result in a bonanza for the Eastern Bloc have been scaled down to more realistic proportions already in Belgrade and Warsaw. The likelihood of exaggerated expectations having such fateful consequences in Prague or elsewhere is by no means as substantial as opponents of normal relations sometimes like to make out.

In the process of normalisation gains and concessions will need to strike a balance.

Immanuel Birnbaum

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 November 1973)

Brezhnev and Tito meet in Kiev

Moscow attaches great importance to the Kiev talks between Soviet Party leader Brezhnev and Yugoslav President Tito. As always a wide range of topics is on the agenda but the main emphasis will have been on three items: bilateral ties (particularly trade), the Middle East and the European security conference in Geneva.

Trade talks took up much of Soviet Premier Kosygin's time on his visit to Yugoslavia last September. Belgrade is interested in more trade and in Soviet loans but evidently feels that Moscow is stalling on a number of unspecified financial and economic topics.

The Soviet Union might be more flexible if Yugoslavia were a full member of Comecon, but the Yugoslavs would prefer to retain complete freedom of action in their ties with the West and conduct trade with the Eastern Bloc on the basis of convertible currency.

For the Yugoslavs the Middle East crisis has an important bearing on European security, and Italy and France agree that security in Europe is impossible while there is trouble in the Mediterranean. In this context Marshal Tito will have asked the Soviet leader for more detailed information concerning concerted action by the Soviet Union and the United States in the Middle East.

Moscow will be able to paint a gratifying picture for the 81-year-old Yugoslav statesman. The prospects for Yugoslavia are good, both superpowers being firmly resolved to eliminate the Mediterranean as a potential hot spot.

Over the past two years – since Mr Brezhnev's visit to Belgrade in autumn 1971 – relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have developed gratifyingly. After the caesura that followed the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia the Soviet leader stipulated that ties were to be based on absolute and strict non-intervention in the domestic affairs of the other country.

Splendid though this may sound! Marshal Tito can harbour no illusions that the Kremlin has forgotten his revisionism. Even so, the two parties have established closer ties of late.

President Tito and his country are particularly important for the Kremlin in the context of the Third World. The Yugoslav leader's influence in the non-aligned world has proved extremely useful for the Soviet Union and the Kremlin would like to utilise Marshal Tito's authority to offset the influence of Communist China.

It remains to be seen how far President Tito, bearing in mind that Albania is his next-door neighbour, will lend General Secretary Brezhnev support against China. The final communiqué of the Kiev talks will certainly not clinch matters.

Igor Witsinos

(Der Tagesspiegel, 13 November 1973)

Berlin is not to be Moscow's bone to choke detente

Even in the wake of the Four-Power agreement, which did not entirely succeed in ending the city's role as an international hot spot, Berlin remains a seismograph of political change, which is now indicated by clashes over interpretation of the terms of the agreement.

Viewed in this light the outcome of Bonn Foreign Minister Walter Scheel's visit to Moscow can be considered encouraging. The settlement reached on legal assistance procedures may not correspond to the maximum demands Bonn might make, but in practice it does leave West Berlin courts on a par with those in the Federal Republic.

Requests for legal assistance from courts of law in West Berlin are to be channeled directly to the appropriate Soviet authorities (rather than via Bonn's embassy in Moscow, say). This is the usual procedure in ties between this country and other Western states.

Agreement on this point has not yet been formalised, so the Soviet Union has not entirely relinquished this day-to-day legal opportunity of ignoring the ties that link West Berlin and the Federal Republic.

At the same time it is apparent that Moscow does not intend this minor issue to become the bone of contention on which detente is to choke.

There are no longer any serious obstacles in the way of a treaty between Bonn and Prague, past negotiations having ground to a halt over this very issue of legal assistance and its implications with regard to representation of West Berlin abroad.

It may even prove possible to establish further ties between Bonn and West Berlin, though this can be no more than a slow and unspectacular process.

It is certainly no use making a song and dance about such moves, as the recent rumpus over the proposal to locate a Federal Environmental Conservation Agency in West Berlin all too clearly shows. It was bad policy to publicise this project in the course of precarious negotiations on legal assistance. On this point the Chancellor was evidently persuaded against his better judgment by the Cabinet.

In comparison with Moscow East Berlin has of late stepped up its endeavours to belittle the terms of the Four-Power agreement, and the blow East-West detente has suffered as a result of the Middle East conflict will not have helped matters. The hair-raising sentences passed at an East Berlin show trial on people from this country and West Berlin for allegedly aiding and abetting would-be refugees using the transit routes between West Berlin and the Federal Republic are indicative of this trend. So are the regulations doubling the minimum amount of cash per day that must be changed at the official rate by visitors from West Berlin and the Federal Republic and the failure of Bonn's Egon Bahr and East Berlin's Michael Kohl to make progress at their latest round of talks.

East Berlin leader Erich Honecker's much-publicised interview confirmed the trend. In a number of contexts the general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party all but declared Cold War again.

Herr Honecker certainly did not mince words. He can hardly be blamed for only referring to parts of the Four-Power agreement that suit East Berlin, but his claim that the agreement unambiguously and incontrovertibly stipulates that the Federal Republic presence in West Berlin must be dismantled runs counter to not only the spirit but even to the letter of the agreement.

There is not the slightest legal foundation for this demand. It is no more and no less than a deliberate political provocation.

Herr Honecker does not even abide by the rule he recommends Bonn, that of strictly and fully implementing the terms of the agreement rather than interpreting it in a way totally unjustified by the wording.

He certainly does not do so when he claims that the Four-Power agreement

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■ POLITICS

FDP runs the risk of taking too much for granted

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG

The self-assurance shown by the FDP at their party-political congress in Wiesbaden, at which they gave the impression that they were a major party with full governmental responsibilities, was impressive but betrayed a certain lack of conviction beneath the surface.

This is the only explanation for the warning given by Hildegard Hamm-Brücher that the party should not lapse into a period of complacency now that the years in which FDP members were at each other's throats are over.

The fact that Walter Scheel and Wolfgang Mischnick gave top priority to drawing up lines of demarcation between the FDP and the Opposition parties is explained by the need to avoid adding to the burdens the SPD leadership has to bear.

And deputy FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher was called upon to state once again in no uncertain terms that the FDP rejects all demands for nationalisation of banks, and State control of investment.

Genscher, who is in line to become Free Democrat Chairman if Walter Scheel puts up as candidate for the Federal presidency, stressed before the congress again that the joint government statement was not a socialist manifesto but a socialist-liberal programme.

The unquestioned successes of the FDP at Bonn ministries is another reason why the smaller coalition partner has felt no need to draw up lines of demarcation between itself and the SPD. In addition there are the rather flattering results of public opinion polls.

But the FDP should not deceive itself into thinking that its high degree of popularity among the electorate alters the fact that it is the classic variable commodity of German politics, whose strength depends entirely on the weakness of the big parties.

The FDP has a fistful of trumps up its sleeve, but only as long as the SPD and CDU do not have an absolute majority and the liberals are required to give one of the big two a parliamentary majority. While the two parties depend on the FDP for their majority the liberals can decide when it is time for a change of government.

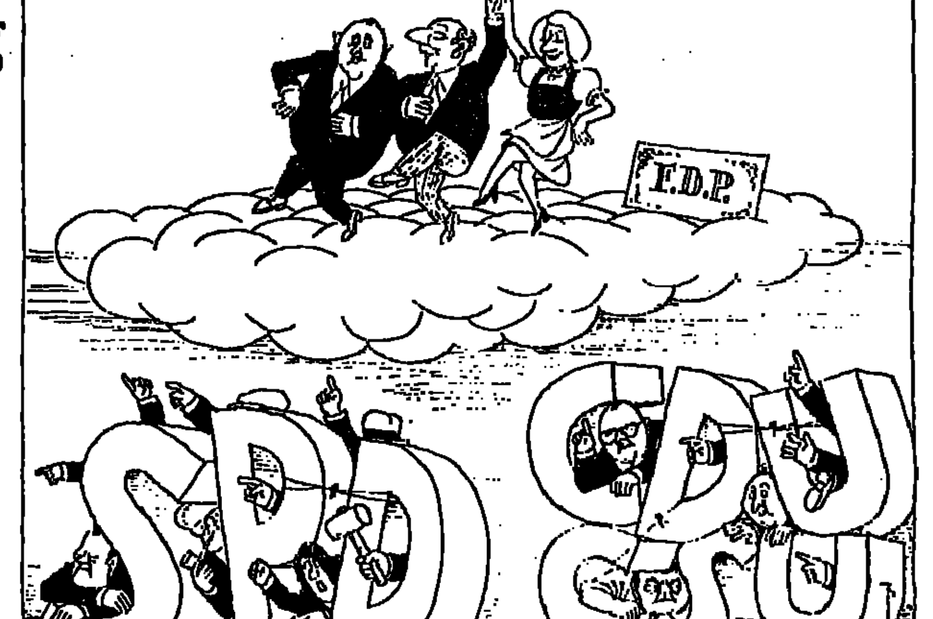
This key role played by the FDP explains why the CDU has been wooing them and the SPD has been making efforts to ensure that they can remain a suitable coalition partner for the Free Democrats despite pressures exerted by the Young Socialists and the trades union confederation DGB. Who can blame the FDP for bragging about their trumps?

A party that wants to be a prime mover in politics and not just a politcal group with its foot hovering over the brakes must accept that the voting public will measure the moves it initiates and the compromises it accedes to by the yardstick of the Freiburg programme.

However much understanding the Free Democrats show for essential cuts in their cherished projects certain basic liberal values as expressed at Freiburg must be regarded as essential if the FDP wants to avoid justifiable accusations that it is all things to all men.

Among these essential principles is the FDP line on worker participation in management and schemes for the accumulation of capital wealth in private hands. Where the latter is concerned the stature of the liberals will be not be measured so much according to whether they succeed in extending the scope of this legislation to all citizens. What is more important is that after-tax profits and not taxable profits as well as a measured level of interest on self-financing should be taken as the basis for property returns.

Doubts about the self-confidence of the Free Democrats and their ability to stand on their own two feet must also arise from the hasty decision of the party to announce its continued allegiance with the SPD at forthcoming provincial assembly elections.



Heads in the clouds

(Cartoon: Peter Leger/Hannoversche Allgemeine)

The fact that the FDP has decided on a coalition with the Social Democrats in Lower Saxony which has an SPD government shows that the Free Democrats' main concern is not to break the CDU/CSU majority in the Budesrat.

Obviously the Free Democrats believe that they need votes borrowed from the SPD to get back into the provincial assemblies in Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein and the Saar.

Another question that springs to mind is whether the FDP has played out a trump on a winner by deciding at this early stage that the SPD is the only coalition partner. The attempts of the CDU at its party political conference in Hamburg to show itself to be a Christian, Social, left-wing liberal popular party are largely determined by the Opposition's desire to leave the options open for the Free Democrats.

Rainer Nahrendorf

(Handelsblatt, 14 November 1973)

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deals with the *Verbindungen* between West Berlin and the Federal Republic rather than the *Bindungen*, the one word meaning travel links, the other referring to ties of a more fundamental nature.

What is more, the East Berlin leader then chose to try and establish a precarious link between transit traffic to and from West Berlin and the existence of Federal authorities in the city.

Both at the show trial and in the Honecker interview the Bonn Federal government was made out to be to blame for the misuse of transit routes. This is nothing if it is not a dangerous and threatening gesture.

There are a variety of motives behind this East Berlin policy of 'demarcation.' Naturally East Berlin is annoyed by the number of refugees, though by no means all of them escape via the autobahn to and from Berlin.

One reason could be that the Americans are taking their time before establishing diplomatic relations with East Berlin, another – and the doubling of the amount that must be changed into East German Marks per day by tourists and visitors indicates that this could well be a significant reason – that the GDR is proving unable to cope with the influx of visitors.

Now the GDR cannot afford to pursue policies entirely without Soviet approval, but is the Soviet Union really so keen on such a chilly note at this stage of the proceedings? The fundamental issue then is whether or not East Berlin is willing and able to pursue this policy. The climate of East-West detente forms the basis on which relations between the two German states may flourish, but within this general framework East Berlin retains a certain amount of leeway.

Yet since Moscow would appear to be interested in continuing with detente there are limits to the trouble the GDR can cause in Berlin, but as regards the further progress of negotiations between Bonn and East Berlin it would be as well not to be too optimistic. *Rolf Zundel*

(Die Zeit, 9 November 1973)

Mischnick and Baum address FDP Wiesbaden conference

Wolfgang Mischnick, speaking at the FDP party-political congress in Wiesbaden, has drawn a clear dividing line between his party and the Young Socialists as well as the recently re-formed SPD study group for workers affairs.

The FDP floor leader went on to draw up a "catalogue of factors telling aginst the CDU" to show clearly that at present there is no possibility of cooperation between Free Democrats and Christian Democrats.

In this way Mischnick continued the work of party chairman Walter Scheel who has endeavoured to draw clear lines of demarcation between the FDP and the other political parties in Bonn.

Mischnick said that the Young Socialists and the SPD's study group were "no coalition partners of the FDP", and that they would not be able to achieve any decisive influence over West German politics for as long as the Free Democrats had a say in the business of government.

Mischnick said of the CDU that they are "striding steadfastly and directly with great determination into days of yore". They were, he said, looking for an apolitical Man, for a clearly defined class system, for authoritarianism instead of discussion. He said that it would not be possible for the FDP to put its basic liberal tenets, as expressed in the Freiburg programme, into practice according to the realities of present day society with the CDU as its partner "for as long as the CDU drags the ball and chain of the CSU round its leg".

Mischnick sharply rejected any idea of accepting Franz Josef Strauss' offer of cooperation with the FDP. Alluding to the new CDU leadership of Karl Carstens, Helmut Kohl and Kurt Biedenkopf he said: "New faces are far from being a guarantee of new policies."

Parliamentary State Secretary Gerhart-Rudolf Baum of the Interior Ministry spoke on FDP policies for the mass media expressing the wish for legal provision to ensure freedom of the press. He said that mergers and monopolies were undermining this. Individual demands made by Gerhart-Rudolf Baum, who introduced the FDP leadership's mass media programme into the debate, demanded the following:

- A guarantee of independence for all journalists by means of participation rights, house agreements and social security for their old age.
- Guarantees of diverse opinions expressend in broadcasting and the press by means of strengthening the powers of journalists over publishers.
- Maintenance of the economic independence of the private press by means of cooperation and State subsidies.
- Guarantees for the rights in civil law of broadcasting companies via bans of private organisations.

Every newspaper, Baum said, should be available all over the Federal Republic on subscription at the same time. Where overheads made this impossible the right of the reader to a source of information demanded that public funds should be mada available to improve increase in postal rates for newspapers posed a problem, Gerhart-Rudolf Baum said.

The FDP plan for the mass media foresees replacing the directors of radio and television corporations by a five-strong board. Herr Baum sharply criticised the excessive influence exercised by political parties over radio and television. He said that the battle between SPD and CDU for the post of "Intendant" (director of broadcasting) of Norddeutscher Rundfunk showed "a lack of responsibility coupled with a Machiavellian lust for power".

Government spokesman Rüdiger von Wechmar has criticised the FDP leadership's proposals for the mass media saying, "the best media policy is no media policy."

Herr von Wechmar gave a stern warning about undermining the rights of publishers by the appointment of editor-in-chief. The rights of editors to participation in management would give this professional group special rights. This is more likely to imperil press freedom than guarantee it.

Publishers and journalists have an equal responsibility under Basic Law to give their readers free, unbiased information, so any additional legislative proposals were superfluous, Herr von Wechmar said.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 14 November 1973)

■ LEGAL AFFAIRS

Industrial security inadequate, police officers claim

Hamburger Abendblatt

Saboteurs, agitators and thieves are causing this country's large industrial concerns an increasing amount of trouble. Even industrial espionage, which optimists had dubbed a dying trade in view of detente between East and West, is on the upsurge.

"Protecting factories has become considerably more difficult," comments Werner Baak, a former inspector of the North Rhine-Westphalia police and now head of the Essen-based Industrial Security Association.

Security departments maintained by some one thousand firms in this country do not like to hear their seventy thousand or so staff described as factory police as their job is not tracking down criminals but guaranteeing the security of factory workers and equipment.

The fact that they encounter a good deal of distrust among factory staff is usually due to misunderstandings, frequently due to the excessive secrecy with which they conduct their work and occasionally to overhasty action.

Jan Zenzinger, security adviser to the Federal Industrial Association (BdI), states: "Security analyses conducted on a broad basis in recent months reveal that security is poor at most firms. Measures taken by the majority of firms are completely unsatisfactory."

Firms are only now starting to become security-conscious as a result of bomb attacks, wild-cat strikes incited by agitators and cases of sabotage and espionage.

Many security department heads have reacted strongly to the bomb that recently exploded at the Essen factory belonging to Schaub-Lorenz, a subsidiary of the American concern ITT. Bombs were not exploding at factories two or three years ago, Werner Baak comments.

The considerable increase in vandalism is also a recent occurrence. Hammers are sometimes thrown into the works or a duster into a highly-sensitive machine. The causes range from negligence to deliberate sabotage.

A production unit at a metal working factory in the Ruhr was recently destroyed after a worker deliberately switched off the water cooling system of a gas oven and the temperature rose to 1,400 degrees centigrade.

Security departments used to protect their firms from outside interference. They are now faced by a new situation – the people who cause trouble may be employed by the firm itself.

Ever since the wild-cat strikes last summer it has been obvious that many left-wing agitators have been able to infiltrate industry. They work inconspicuously for months on end only to strike when the right moment comes. "This reveals the importance of examining new workers before offering them a job," Jan Zenzinger comments.

In some cases these agitators have been able to win over foreign workers who often did not realise the true state of affairs. Several cases are known where interpreters deliberately mistranslated statements by their firm's representatives. The firm did not know of course that its words were being twisted.

"Industrial security is more than an old nightwatchman over his brazier or a conscientiously closed safe," Jan Zenzinger claims. "The working atmosphere, the firm's staff and welfare policy also play a role. Security is a problem that management must grasp by the roots."

The firms' counter-espionage systems must be extended in view of the considerable increase in industrial spying – and the cases uncovered only form the tip of the iceberg. "Increased staff mobility make it easier for a spy to establish useful contacts," Jan Zenzinger has found.

Industrial spies are no longer interested primarily in patents, building plans and research findings but in the firm's large-scale policy, the minutes of board meetings, market strategy and advertising campaigns. In order to gain an advantage, it is more important today to know a firm's next move than its next product.

Eastern European spy rings above all provide the State-run industry of their homelands with considerable advantages. But private spies are also at work. The espionage conducted by competitors is usually concerned with methods of cutting time spans and expenditure that can prove a life-saver to a firm.

It is often difficult to judge where the borderline between information and espionage lies. But it is a question management will have to turn to. The lax attitude adopted by many firms is hard to understand at a time when our industry has become an important target for spies from both East and West in view of its importance and its high technological standing. The main centres of espionage are North Rhine-Westphalia, Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg.

A firm's security apparatus should however do more than merely guard against outside infiltrators. It should also combat theft within the firm itself. Thieves are growing cockier. Whole lorry-loads of drinks or radios disappear from factories today.

The staff's interest in security must be aroused. "Staff must be encouraged to cooperate," Jan Zenzinger states. "We must point out that it is not only the firm that suffers – their jobs could also be threatened."

Horst Zimmermann

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 2 November 1973)

More action planned against industrial espionage

The Federal states' ministers and senators of justice decided at their two-day conference in Saarbrücken to combat the growing rate of economic crimes more intensively and more systematically than in the past.

Along with Federal Justice Minister Gerhard Jahn, the conference decided to pay more attention to investigations into actual cases of industrial crime. From 1 January 1974 onwards industrial crimes coming before the public prosecutor will be examined and analysed according to a fixed set of criteria. At a later date examinations could be conducted by a special crime squad in Wiesbaden that would work in close cooperation with the Federal Crime Bureau.

At their conference – the 42nd – the ministers of justice also discussed the legal situation involving organ transplants. Ministers believe that transplanting parts of the human body raises a series of problems for which there is so far no legislation. The ministers approved Gerhard Jahn's call for all the legal aspects of this issue to be discussed by a working party of doctors and lawyers.

The justice ministers also turned to the question of what should happen to the fines people pay. The revenue gained from this source is currently passed on to charity organisations.

The ministers recommended the compilation of standardised lists to guide judges and public prosecutors when reallocating this revenue. But the charity organisations themselves must also publish figures pointing out how much they receive from this source.

The scandal surrounding the suicide of a Hamburg public prosecutor in early 1972 has led to fears that the same corrupt practice of passing on fines to organisations that pay judges and public prosecutors high lecture fees or study grants could occur elsewhere.

The justice ministers no longer want any clash of jurisdiction between the public prosecutor and the police when granting permission to use firearms in the event of immediate danger.

A Bill that still has to be approved by the Federal states' interior ministers grants the police exclusive powers on this question. "Public prosecutors will no longer be able to rule on the use of firearms," Alois Becker, the Saar's Minister of Justice, commented.

(Münchner Merkur, 31 October 1973)

Prison life to be reformed

Justice Ministry officials have begun planning reforms of the system of penal servitude applying to convicts serving life sentences. Justice Minister Gerhard Jahn claimed recently in the Bundestag that a reform of this type was necessary in view of the adverse effects on health of long prison sentences.

A total of 126 convicts sentenced to life imprisonment have died in the Federal Republic's jails since 1954. Thirty-three of them committed suicide. Replying to a CDU/CSU question, Jahn added that 1,511 offenders had been sentenced to life emprisonment between 1945 and 1972.

Another 133 criminals had had their death sentences commuted to life imprisonment. A total of 148 death sentences have been passed since the end of the Second World War. Fourteen of them were carried out and one of the sentenced criminals is on the run.

A total of 477 of the convicts sentenced to life imprisonment had been released by 30 June this year. The number of discharged convicts who return to their old ways is extraordinarily low, according to statistics compiled by the Federal states. The government was able to cite nine cases, including one murder committed when the balance of the released convict's mind was disturbed

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 31 October 1973)

Justice Ministry commission to investigate consumer protection

The fight against "front-door hyenas" – those salesmen who deliberately take advantage of the ignorance and gullibility of unsuspecting persons – has entered a critical stage. For many years this battle appeared hopeless, especially for individuals.

But there is now fresh hope on the horizon. An organisation in Bremen plans to start a campaign against the general conditions of business normal in industry. It proposes that a Federal Bureau for Consumer Protection should examine and approve trading conditions of this type.

A commission appointed by the Federal Ministry of Justice has already been looking into this problem. The Bremen Chamber of Labour Affairs has therefore taken the initiative and sent its reform proposals to the floor-leader of all three Bundestag parties.

It also plans to ask the Bremen Senate to submit the Bill to the Bundesrat, or Upper House in Bonn. The Saarbrücken Chamber of Labour Affairs has already taken similar action via the Saar government.

The need to improve the current intolerable situation can be gauged from the large number of appeals for help the Chamber of Labour Affairs receives from misled customers and the complaints it is sent by worker councils.

Among the most striking examples mentioned by the Chamber of Labour Affairs are cases of clever door-to-door salesmen managing to sell encyclopaedias for 2,500 Marks or thousands of mudpacks for 1,500 Marks without their customers realising what they were letting themselves in for.

In one particularly bad case a life insurance company refused to pay out a policy as the outwitted policy-holder had forgotten to mention medical treatment which had struck him as irrelevant and had then signed a clause allowing the professional code of secrecy to be lifted for all cases of medical treatment. The insurance company took full advantage of his negligence.

The small print at the bottom of contracts is used by door-to-door salesmen to their own advantage. But this also applies generally to banks, insurance companies, hauliers, dealers, transport firms, estate agents, car repairers and other service industries.

The Chamber of Labour Affairs claims that these lists of conditions written in a convoluted style that a layman would never be able to understand form industry's own private legal code.

Many firms that take advantage of these conditions have turned the Civil Law Code upside down and, with the help of legal manipulation, have burdened the consumer as the weaker partner with all the risk accruing from the contract while guaranteeing their own demands for payment to the greatest possible extent.

These clauses even cause difficulties to lawyers. These secret conditions are often sprung on customers and make it difficult for the consumer as a layman to realise the consequences of a quick signature. As conditions of this type are normal, the consumer becomes resigned to fulfilling the firm's demands.

The Bill to protect consumers' rights plans to restrict many of the advantages that the firms have carved out for themselves. Clauses contrary to established legal practice in the town or area where the contract is signed will not be permitted, oral agreements will be allowed and firms will not be allowed to pull out of the contract unilaterally once it has been signed.

If everything goes smoothly, the Bill could be law in three years. All general conditions of trade, even those now existing, would then be subject to the approval of the planned Federal Bureau. Heavy fines would then be imposed on firms contravening the law.

Dietrich Wieland

(Neue Hannoversche, 8 November 1973)

■ BOOK REVIEW

A liberal vision of an Atlantic community

Until five or six years ago Europeans were haunted by the spectre of European firms being bought up by American giants as a result of failing to catch up with modern, that is American technology. In short, people were afraid of the American challenge.

Today an American only needs to enter any Western European bank he likes to see how things have changed since then. He will find that the current state of affairs is just the opposite of what prevailed only five years ago.

In many respects this mutual challenge is nothing new. Europe has always provided a challenge to Americans because of its wealth, its expansionism, its culture, its arrogance, its international experience, its belligerence, its markets, its poverty, its traditional old-world charm or a combination of all these factors.

America has always provided a challenge to Europeans – with its opportunities, its productivity, its freedom, its relative classlessness, its vulgar character, its corruption, its vitality and its occasionally hysterical belief in its own innocence.

This dialectical aspect is as old as the United States. It is rich in tradition and can be manifested in a number of ways. Europeans have been the founding fathers, comrades-in-arms and poor relations. Americans have been country cousins, rich uncles and big brothers.

The history of our mutual relations records the dominance of one or other of the partners. But it does not record one aspect that would probably be most beneficial at the present moment of time – the idea of equality between the two partners. Karl Kaiser's *Die europäische Herausforderung und die USA* (The European Challenge and the United States) published by Piper Verlag, Munich deals with the problems of equality.

The book is the revised German-language version of a working paper that formed the basis of a number of conferences organised last year by the Aspen Institute and the International Association for Cultural Freedom.

The book's index lists the conference delegates. Most, as can be expected, are members of the Establishment including a trade unionist and a communist member of the Italian parliament.

Looking at the list, the reader will find that trade unionists and parliamentarians are very few and far between although these groups are important if Kaiser's ideas about an Atlantic future are to be given attention, let alone political cohesion.

The title describes the contents, though a little onesidedly. The European challenge Kaiser describes results on the one hand from the relative increase in European power and the relative weakening of America and on the other hand from mutual ill-feeling, needless misunderstandings and the respective domestic interests on either side of the Atlantic masking mutual requirements.

But, according to Kaiser, the European challenge is partly an internal issue. Western Europeans challenge one another, Western Europeans challenge Eastern Europeans, Western Europeans challenge the Soviet Union within the familiar though complicated framework supplied by the European Community, Ostpolitik, MBFR and the European Security Conference.

On the other hand the challenge is also determined by size, that is by the relationship of the small and medium powers to the major powers as a result of the first Salt talks and the Nixon administration's rediscovery of China.

The challenge is partly global. Japan has become a factor to be reckoned with. We bear joint responsibility towards the environment and a joint moral obligation towards the vast majority of Mankind who are still alarmingly remote from the joys (and cares) of agricultural surpluses, the shortage of labour and the automobile.

Like the authors of the American Declaration of Independence, Kaiser holds some truths as self-evident, at least objectively if not necessarily politically: World trade, including dealings in agricultural commodities, must be liberalised, the international monetary system rationalised, the military balance in Europe stabilised, inter-European differences bridged, the inconsistencies and discrimination which favour some of the poor of the Third World at the cost of others must be ironed out and eliminated and the responsibility for pollution, development aid and economic stability must be made international.

These truths are sometimes considered an end in themselves, sometimes a means to some more important end such as a good general standard of living, the maintenance of democratic institutions or the preservation of world peace.

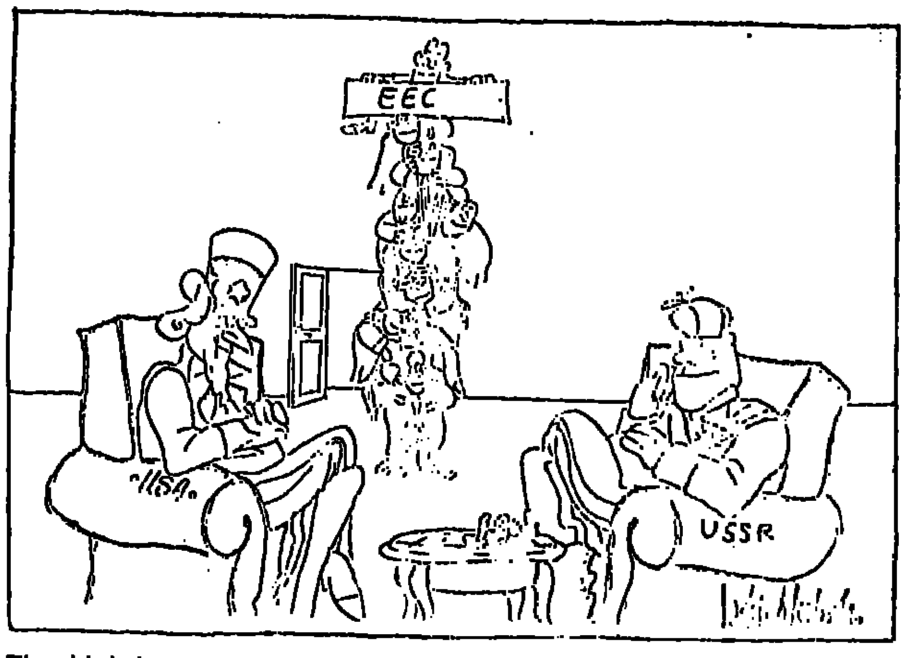
They coincide with a number of negative truths: Western European integration is by no means incompatible with increased ties with the East; an American withdrawal from Europe is by no means in Europe's interests; America can by no means afford to indulge in the fantasy of withdrawal and isolationalism; if democratically elected governments do not start to take the international economy under their joint control, the multinational corporations will do the job in their own way; the alarming gap between the rich and poor regions of the world will not be reduced, let alone bridged, without the joint efforts of all industrial nations; pollution of the environment will kill us yet if we do not try to reconcile economic growth with self-preservation at an international level; and absolute victory has become as unacceptable in world trade as it is in war.

Although each of these ideas is tenable in itself and many of them would be defended by a large number of people, including Russian party leaders, Anglo-Saxon trade-unionists and French agricultural ministers, Kaiser's vision is determined by the correlation and mutual dependence of his ideas.

This vision is unashamedly liberal. Like the intellectual background of most of the delegates at the conferences which gave them shape, they go back to Cobden and Bright, if not Grotius. It is no coincidence that the book begins with free trade and ends with development aid.

But the contrast with these spiritual precursors is also significant and gives the book documentary importance that completes the already interesting and revealing list of political priorities.

With his rational attitude Kaiser belongs to the liberal and, to a certain extent, the socialist tradition. But, presumably reflecting his audience he on the whole seems to have lost their historical determinism and their sunshine.



The third giant (Cartoon: Peter Weber/Westdeutsche Allgemeine)

The basic tenor of the book is in fact gloomy. Kaiser admits that the basic rules of Western trade and Western security have enjoyed unique success since 1945. But they result from relatively simple conditions; the proven need and the qualified hegemony of one of the major participants.

Both for better and for worse are no longer so simple nor would they be even had America not lost her good name and her self-confidence as a result of Vietnam and related calamities. "You been a good old wagon, honey, but you done broke down," as Bessie Smith used to sing. Large-scale repairs are required on the international level not so much to achieve something good as to prevent something bad.

But that demands conscious action. If, as Kaiser believes, people living in industrial nations, in their van the Americans and Western Europeans, know what is good for them, the programme can already be fixed. But the points of the programme will not materialise by themselves. Concentrated resistance on both national and international levels can easily be forecast.

Unfortunately, people still do not know what is good for them. At the current stage of historical development in the various industrial nations, especially America, a programme will not prove popular merely because it is recommended by professors of international politics, editors of influential periodicals, former diplomats, Opposition parliamentarians, experienced investment bankers and similar authorities. These authorities might be right but authorities no longer enjoy much authority today, especially in America.

In part, the problem is purely technical. Major issues have grown so complex that the essential type of citizen represented by the intelligent newspaper-reader can no longer keep pace with developments without making a special effort.

America's ignorance about Europe, let alone Japan, is considerable and is probably increasing despite a generation of political and economic commitment, mass tourism and a degree of specialist interest that few cultures have ever displayed towards another.

European ignorance about America, for example about American history or American politics, is a phenomenon in itself and is hardly made more acceptable by the fact that what was once uncritically and unknowingly admired is now uncritically and unknowingly condemned.

Ignorance can be beneficial in certain circumstances as a carte blanche for experts. But it could also be the case that parliamentarians and the electorate too have had enough of experts. What European observers largely failed to see during the last American election campaign was a dimension of genuine class warfare directed against George McGovern and his supporters, a rebellion against the supposed mandarins.

But Henry Kissinger, one of the few surviving winners of the 1972 elections, may none the less be the right man in the right place. Perhaps the cunning of reason will yet lead us into an even better age. But a reasonable person would refrain from laying a bet on this – in whatever currency.

The disillusionment caused by politics favours the emergence of the *terrible simplificateur* who may appear either in the old-fashioned form with a big stick and a hankering after the worn truths of Cold War or in new-fangled guise with the declared aim of reforms to overthrow the system coupled in some unspecified way with revolutionary solidarity on an international level.

Of course neither stance is inevitable but both are imaginable. George Wallace may be confined to his wheelchair and Richard Nixon will be out of the running in three years' time if not before but Franz Josef Strauss and John Connally have certainly not bid farewell to politics.

The current state of the British Labour Party provides no convincing guarantee for the healthy common sense normally equated with the Anglo-Saxon world and the usual quarrels between France and the Federal Republic do not exactly represent a guide to classical reason.

Kaiser and his team put forward a number of tidy arguments. But if these arguments are to prove effective they must be served up at more accessible places than among the rocky mountain peaks of Aspen and in such a way that they can be understood by people with whom conference delegates have less in common than with one another, beginning for instance with their students and their elected representatives.

The student of European-American relations will still find a useful allusion in Scott Fitzgerald's great novel *The Great Gatsby*. On the very first page the narrator quotes his father as saying: "Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone, just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages you've had."

David Schoenbaum

(Die Zeit, 26 October 1973)

Continued from page 1

paled into virtual insignificance. The real problem, as Herr Brandt stressed in his speech, is that of increasing domestic resistance in member-countries.

This resistance is the result of dissatisfaction with the day-to-day practices of Common Market Europe and decisions being taken over which the individual and the electorate have next to no influence.

Willy Brandt issued a timely warning in reminding the European Parliament that the peoples of Europe are not interested in an integrated Europe where individuals wander around in a maze like K. in Kafka's "The Castle."

Erich Hauser

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 November 1973)

THE NINE

Community must reconsider development aid line

The European Community must re-set its development aid policy points. As in so many other spheres it is proving hard for the Nine to find a common track for aid to the Third World. National interests and historical ties are too diversified. This has been emphasised again at the meeting of the Council of Ministers recently.

Time is running out for the nine governments. Deadlines have not been fixed so firmly as for the transition to the Second Stage of the Economic and Monetary Union, it is true, but time is pressing where development aid is concerned. For at the end of January 1975 the two agreements on associate membership for French-speaking States in Africa and with the three East African countries run out.

These treaties cannot simply be renewed. With the membership of Britain, Denmark and Eire the range of countries entitled to Community preferences has been considerably extended. No fewer than 43 countries must be considered by Europe.

Matters are made more difficult by the agreement reached at the Paris Summit last year that governments would orientate their development ideas more globally without undermining the special relationship with Africa. In the formulation of the compromise we can see the dilemma that faces the Nine.

Paris has never hidden the fact that it views development aid as an instrument of foreign policy, whereby relationships with former French colonies in Africa are to be cemented. The French economy is very much tied up with these areas. It was for this reason that when the Treaties of Rome were signed France committed the five other members of those days firmly to Africa.

This unilateral idea had permeated development policies to date, although West Germany, with little in the way of a colonial past, has had a more open attitude to other areas. With the admittance of Britain to the Community Bonn has found in London an ally that does not confine its interests to Commonwealth countries, despite once being the focal point of an Empire.

Acrobatics are now called for. If the Community fulfils its duty as the world's largest trading bloc and offers developing countries general customs preferences, then African States will demand special preferences for their exports, namely raw materials. But if the Community continues its associate membership policy and Mediterranean policy the other Third World countries and America will have something to say about it.

Thus the Nine must proceed with caution, particularly avoiding a split in their own ranks.

For this reason the Federal Republic has expressly recognised Africa as the focal point of Community aid. This is made all the easier by the fact that three-fifths of the poorest of the poor nations are in Africa.

At the most recent meeting of the Council of Ministers Paris agreed in principle for the first time that all Third World countries should receive aid from the EEC funds. But the French have made this subject to two stipulations. For a start EEC countries should make a binding promise that 0.7 per cent of their GNP should be made available for public development aid projects. According to statistics France has almost reached this percentage.

It is an aim that Bonn is making efforts to achieve. London also failed to accept such a stipulation at the United Nations, however. And France's agreement depends on what the associated States receive as well.

Although discussions were begun in July the Nine still have not reached a satisfactory joint concept. But the Commission has made progress with the suggestion that the export yield of associated States should be stabilised by the purchase of raw materials.

If the income from sales of cocao, coffee, bananas, cotton, sugar, peanuts, groundnut oil and copper drops below a certain level the Community will have to step into the breach with loans.

This suggestion has failed to find approval in this country, either at the ministries or in industry, but expectations in Africa have been allowed to rise so high that the Nine must consider them from the point of view of foreign policy.

There is a danger that this will be another bottomless barrel. Moderation will be most important in the near future. If false hopes are aroused it could be troublesome all round.

Hans-Jürgen Mahnke

(Die Welt, 8 November 1973)

DIW pans lack of joint EEC economic policy

Differing sources of conflict among the member States of the European Community and the sometimes completely different policies pursued for controlling the national economy have so far made it very difficult for the Nine to organise concerted stabilisation plans.

After conducting a criticial analysis of the stabilisation measures pursued in West Germany, Britain, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Belgium, The Netherlands and Eire the DIW Economic *Research Institute* has reached the conclusion that there is little communal about Common Market stabilisation concepts.

The basis of communal measures, the stabilisation programme ratified by the Council of Ministers in December 1972 which was supplemented and tightened up in June this year, can, in the opinion of DIW (Berlin) be regarded as without consequence. The aim expressed in the Council of Ministers' programme of cutting back price rises to four per cent by the end of this year has not reached fruition.

DIW says that such a concept would have to involve structural unemployment with sufficiently high subsidies paid by the richer EEC countries to the poorer members. In times of economic boom overall dampening down measures would have to be swallowed.

The alternative would be overall controls of wages and profits throughout the Nine, taking into account the share-of-the-cake conflicts. This could be achieved by remuneration of workers via investments, and profit-sharing schemes.

The Commission's economic programme would have to have a decidedly communal nature and cut back the room for manoeuvre enjoyed by individual member countries. This programme would needs include an enlarged and re-structured Community budget as well as an EEC economic fund and the transference of authority for making monetary policies to the currency fund. And a communal liberalisation of trade in Europe would have a part to play, says DIW.

Finally DIW gives the Commission some tactical advice. If it realises that an ambitious communal programme would be stymied by the Council of Ministers it should be prepared to take this defeat or give up altogether. Otherwise the Commission runs the risk of being accused of trivialising the whole programme.

(Die Welt, 8 November 1973)

EEC is to iron out farm produce muddle

The European Community Agriculture Market is to become cheaper, according to reform proposals drawn up by the European Commission in Brussels. If the Ministers of Agriculture of the Nine agree to the plan the cost of the EEC farm-produce market will be cut by nearly thirty per cent over the next five years, in other words 3,700 million Marks a year.

European Commissioner Petrus Lardinois says that this does not mean undermining the basis of the agriculture policy so far pursued. The intention is to simplify the mechanics of the farm produce market and adjust pricing policy to market conditions more precisely.

Those who have been through the jungle of orientation prices, intervention and all the other attempts to control the market will realise how essential it is to introduce rationalisation at long last.

Next year Community expenditure will rise to 18,400 million Marks. Of this fourteen milliard goes on agriculture alone. Such is the system that individual farmers do not for the most part benefit from this huge sum. It is the warehousing of massive surpluses and the processing of excess wheat into much needed cattle fodder that consumes the millions.

Anyone with a rational mind would ask why Europe's farmers do not sow more crops for cattle fodder in the first place, cutting down the wheat surplus and lowering the price of animal feed. It is precisely this kind of anomaly that Brussels plans to iron out.

In future farmers will have to bear some of the cost of the butter mountain, which should encourage them to cut down surplus production, and adjust their butter making to the market's requirements.

The West German Farmers Union has not been slow in criticising this proposal. But if their persistent claims that it is

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Progress towards EMU is still not full speed ahead

By the end of this decade Europe should have one currency. This need not mean that each country issues similar banknotes, Eurofrancs, or Eurotalers, but that there would be a European currency area.

Fixed rates of exchange would then be introduced irrevocably. Currencies would all be freely convertible. The transfer of labour from one Community country to another would be entirely untrammelled. Capital, goods and services would cross national borders as if they did not exist.

This is the ambitious aim that the Nine have set themselves since February 1971 when they decided to form a European Monetary Union, to be developed in three stages.

Will a West German businessman be able to pay a French trade partner with a cheque that can be processed without a glance at the day's rate of exchange by 1980? Will the goods be freighted in from France without customs officials raising levies (customs duties are already a thing of the past)? This is uncertain. The EMU will come into existence — but when?

In February 1971 the Council of Ministers drew up a schedule for the creation of the EMU. The first stage was due to begin on 1 January 1973 and be completed by December this year. Phase Two was due to start on 1 January 1974. Europeans had three years to get through Phase One, therefore. But they missed the boat.

With the dollar crisis uppermost in their minds Europeans were keener to protect their own currencies than to branch out into communal monetary ventures. The planned alignment of taxation, and liberalisation of the transfer of capital were neglected. But both measures are essentual if controls at national borders are to be removed.

Europeans failed to pay sufficient attention to coordination of economic policies with the result that economies and price trends in European countries developed independently of each other. There was great diversification. For a start only six of the Nine took part in the block floating. Britain, Eire and Italy let their currencies float freely.

Many times EEC members have made no bones about failing to turn up for important conferences. A meeting of the Council of Ministers in October and another in November had to be cancelled, even though these meetings had been called to debate important aspects of the transition to Stage Two.

Though more conferences are due before year's end there is no hope now of making the basic political moves essential for laying the foundations of the EMU, not even if the Ministers follow the lead of the agricultural sector and plan a Christmas marathon session.

The boat has been missed and cannot be caught now. The row between the Commission and the nine governments about who takes the blame is purely academic.

This experimental phase will now have to be followed by a stage of consolidation to make up for lost time. This is regrettable but unavoidable. Financially strong countries such as the Federal Republic are reluctant to contribute to a fund for communal monetary support. And rightly so. Less well-off neighbours would dip into this fund without first having fulfilled their main obligation — to bring their economic and monetary policies into line with the rest of Europe.

Another Summit would serve only to alter the schedule of aims, but would not be able to make up for lost time. When Bonn insists that the cooperative venture in Europe should not turn into an inflation club this is really a minimal demand.

According to the original planning, before the transition is made to the Second Phase many national responsibilities are to be placed on the shoulders of the Community bodies. But it is still too early to ask Community countries to sacrifice sovereign rights to the EEC.

For reasons of prestige alone the Nine cannot just scrub future planning for the EMU in the first three years of their ambitious experiment. Bonn Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt has expressed his approval of this procedure, beginning with an appeal to the British, Italians and Republican Irish to set about stabilising their currencies.

So the EEC ship can only proceed at half-speed ahead for the moment. That's the way Europeans wanted it.

Klaus Bohnhof

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 8 November 1973)

THE ECONOMY

Export demands keep foundries booming

All over the world steel suppliers and their customers scarcely ever mention these prices days — their conversation tends to centre round delivery dates. Certain types of steel are very difficult to come by and prices are tending to rise.

West German steel suppliers have been visiting their major customers in the United States and are firmly convinced that the present steel boom could carry on well beyond next summer.

The USSR and China are increasingly turning to this country for supplies of steel, since their foundries cannot cope with demand. So it is hardly surprising that the price of steel is likely to go up again at the end of this year.

Reserve orders for as far into the future as 1976 by East Bloc States indicate that the communist world at least is convinced that the steel market is likely to remain buoyant for some time yet.

RWI (the Rheinisch-Westfälische Institut for Wirtschaftsforschung) in Essen is of the same opinion. The Essen economic researchers report that the price of structural steel sections rose by about fifty per cent in the first nine months of this year alone.

RWI states that the reason the domestic market in this country has not kept up with the international level of demand is that parity changes have made West German steel cheaper for overseas purchasers.

A cooling down of the economy in certain sectors such as the building trade has been matched by the increase in demand from abroad, so producers in this country have managed to cover potential losses by increased exports.

Rising list prices, the cancellation of special refunds are the quotation of selling prices on the day of delivery rather than the day of signing the contract are all signs that the steel industry in the Federal Republic is continuing to cash in on the boom and earning more than a year ago.

Crude steel production in Common Market countries in the first nine months of 1973 increased to 111 million tons, of which 37 million came from the Federal Republic. In the same period the United States produced 104 million, the Japanese 88 million tons. Neither country thus managed to cope with demand.

The most telling figures, however, are the orders in hand — according to official statistics these show that the demand of the record boom year 1969 has been matched.

This country's manufacturers of finished goods made of rolled steel report that at the end of the month they repeatedly had orders in hand of six to seven million tons. This is enough to keep the industry in business for three months. Monthly deliveries are usually between 2.4 and 2.7 million tons.

The last quarter of this year might see the West German steel industry reach the dream figure of fifty million tons of steel production that has often been aimed at but never attained. With the domestic market remaining fairly stable it is demand from abroad that could be the crucial incentive for such a high level of production.

It is still true to say that when indirect exports such as cars and refrigerators are taken into consideration one out of every two tons of steel produced in the Federal Republic ends its days on scrapheaps overseas.

And all these figures fail to take full account of rapidly expanding markets sych as South America. Brazil alone has placed orders for two million tons of West German steel to be delivered in 1974 — twice as much as this year. The question is, who will be in a position to produce and deliver all this steel — and when?

Arnulf Schöbitz

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 November 1973)

Plans for 1975 Peking exhibition

Talks being held by this country and Communist China in preparation for the Federal Republic's exhibition in Peking in 1975 indicate that the People's Republic is thinking decidedly along the lines of whole industrial systems rather than individual items of machinery and other equipment.

China wants the most modern technical knowhow, the most up-to-date techniques and inventions, to be presented by and large via films and lectures.

Thus the exhibition will be highly specialised, omitting the consumer goods industry, and being highly selective in its overall selection of machinery on show. The Chinese want to view exhibits that conform to their way of thinking rather than the Western and Japanese style.

At the request of the Chinese the exhibition will cover production systems that deal with secondary as well as primary problems, including electronic data-processing, precision mechanics, sophisticated measuring equipment, vacuum techniques, optics, milling, jet propulsion, plastics and the most modern farming equipment.

Experts who have watched the Chinese closely note that they have a totally different idea of modern technology from the West. Conveyer-belts and mass-production are regarded sceptically, as are excellent individual performances by pieces of machinery which, for all their versatility, cannot be fitted into a well-balanced overall concept.

A Club of Rome report has commented on the limitations of Western style vertical thinking as opposed to the lateral thinking in which the Chinese excel.

Of course the Chinese want series production, but only if it fits into a harmonic overall pattern of production that is not harmful either to the environment or to society.

The Chinese appear to welcome technological systems that provide a satisfactory overall solution to problems.

The Chinese system of thought is making itself felt now in the West, particularly in the United States. It is taking its place in Western marketing techniques. Expressions such as meta-marketing are coming in, in other words the solution of problems that arise from the solution of problems.

The West is having to regard marketing in the context of the latest problems to arise in production, namely shortage of supply and increased costs.

Marketing can no longer be regarded as a means of getting rid of surplus production profitably, but must be seen as a way of disposing in the best available manner of commodities in short suppfy.

Herbert Gross

(Handelsblatt, 6 November 1973)

OPEC could buy the top ten

If one day the supplies of oil to the industrialised world — in particular Western Europe and Japan — should dry up or be turned off as a result of crises, one can be sure that even a country like the Federal Republic that is used to years of prosperity will find that with industry grinding to a halt and the economic process breaking down for a long time it will be increasingly difficult to maintain this country's accustomed stability and prosperity.

This is the conclusion reached by Farid Akhtarekhavari of the Hamburg Institute for Economic Research in a report on the mutual dependence of oil-exporting and importing countries.

He further concludes that the prosperity of the West is so irrevocably tied up with oil that any disruption in the supply of this commodity could mean total collapse for certain sectors, such as the chemicals industries and the motor and aircraft industries. The logical conclusion of this would be unemployment and a sharp decline in prosperity.

In the light of the increasing demands by OPEC countries Akhtarekhavari says that finance and oil experts in the West fear not only a disruption of the world monetary system by OPEC, but also direct influence by the oil-exporting countries on the industries of the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

Apart from the increasing participation of OPEC countries in concessions their activities in the United States can be taken as the beginnings of their increasing influence on Western economies, reports Akhatarekhavari. It is possible, he adds, that the Arab countries will not only buy into American companies, but may also buy up many of them.

The proceeds from oil sales in just one year, 1972, were £14,300 million, which corresponds to the stock-market value of the ten top West German industrial concerns, companies such as Bayer, BASF, Hoechst, Daimler-Benz, VW, RWE, Veba, Siemens, Karstadt and Deutsche Bank.

For as long as a few OPEC countries are buying into these companies with non-voting shares and contenting themselves with their acquisitions there are no grounds for disquiet. But there would be grounds for anxiety if OPEC began taking control of the technical side and acquiring the companies' secrets, says Farid Akhtarekhavari.

(Handelsblatt, 6 November 1973)

Foreign orders pep demand

Demand for industrial produce manufactured in this country has livened up after the summer slack period more than is usual at this time of year. Orders have increased by about sixteen per cent in recent Septembers compared with the preceding August. But this year the increase was 18.5 per cent, according to the Economic Affairs Ministry.

Extraordinarily high demand from abroad was largely instrumental in this. Foreign orders in September were 28.5 per cent up on August. An average taken over several years shows an increase of only eighteen per cent.

The increase in domestic orders of fifteen per cent was normal for the month, the Ministry reports. Demand for raw materials and producer goods was particularly high, rising by nine per cent compared with four per cent on average over several years. The capital investment goods industries reported an increase of 23 per cent in demand compared with the normal seventeen per cent.

Compared with September 1972 in-coming orders this September were up by twelve per cent. While domestic demand rose three per cent foreign orders soared by 41 per cent! The amount of work in hand is reported to have declined slightly in September owing to a solid rise in productivity.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 5 November 1973)

Continued from page 6

other European countries and not West Germany that are producing the excess milk why are they criticising? The Brussels proposals would lead to fairer competition, which is what the farmers want.

The farmers fear a "permanent pressure of prices", but they are completely forgetting that the millions spent on coping with surplus production do not bring them higher prices or any other kind of benefit. Thus Brussels has taken the first step towards a well-ordered agriculture policy.

Dr Klaus Kemper

(Nordwest Zeitung, 7 November 1973)

Black times for oil companies

For the West German petroleum industry 1972 was a black year, as black as the oil that was carried by tankers and pipelines to the refineries between Karlsruhe and Cologne. The five subsidiaries of the international oil companies Esso, Shell, BP, Texaco and Mobil Oil lost all of 800 million Marks in these twelve months.

The reason for the heavy losses was the cut in profits on light and heavy fuel oil for heating systems, which lasted till the autumn of 1972 and meant that oil was being sold to customers at giveaway prices.

The finished product is today being snapped up in a panic and fetches prices of forty Pfennigs and more per litre. But in August last year the price was often below ten Pfennigs per litre.

International oil companies enjoy 61 per cent of the West German market, with domestic consumption of 126 millions tons. The most important product is light heating oil with a 38 per cent share of the market. Twenty years ago in 1952 it held less than one per cent of the market.

The cost and profit situation in the heating-oil business today decides the business returns of a petroleum company.

In the current year, which has seen the highest prices for heating oil ever, the petroleum companies are expecting "better profits in the mineral oil business", according to the industry's association.

- Although the price charged to the consumer has shot up, so have the overheads for the oil companies. Within the year the amount paid to oil producers has more than doubled.
- To a certain extent higher prices are the expression of a higher tax burden. The Finance Ministry has put six per cent on the tax on petrol, but the oil companies do not benefit from this in any way.
- To prevent panic buying the major oil companies kept their sales price for household heating oil constant for a lengthy period. Even at the height of the Middle East crisis they were not charging more than in the summer.
- International prices, especially at the important depot Rotterdam, have risen faster than they have in this country. The world market price more than doubled, while domestic prices rose only about seventy per cent.

So it is unlikely that 1973 will be a year of excessive profits for the petroleum companies.

(Wirtschaftswoche, 2 November 1973)

■ INDUSTRY

VW's Beetle falls on hard times

Rudolf Leiding has been managing director of Volkswagen since autumn 1971. Ever since, VW shareholders have waited in vain for the "blue skies over Wolfsburg" somewhat prematurely promised them by the new man at the top.

Once again the year's showing will still not be satisfactory, to quote the Volkswagen supremo. In the final analysis the results will be even worse than last year.

Blue skies are not on the horizon for next year either, even though two new Leiding models, the Scirocco and the Blizzard are due to be launched in spring and autumn respectively.

Like the Passat, launched this autumn, the new VWs will make their appearance



Rudolf Leiding

in an unfriendly market. For the first time in five years the motor industry in this country seems to be heading in the direction of a recession.

BMW managing director von Kuenheim maintains that the manufacturers of mass-produced cars will have to cut back production (they already look like doing), to reduce capital investment and to face the prospect of a decline in profits.

Achim Diekmann, director of the motor manufacturers association, merely wonders how steep the decline will be. Manufacturers face yet another setback with the advent of the oil crisis. Were petrol to be rationed and driving bans to be imposed as in Holland, car sales would plummet overnight.

Yet oil or no oil, car sales are already in the doldrums. After a surprise boom last spring domestic orders slumped badly. The trend has gained momentum from one month to the next, October's figures being ten per cent down on October 1972.

New registrations have also perceptibly declined: from 150,600 in September 1972 to 137,400 this September.

Volkswagen did not fare too well this spring. Wolfsburg was unable to meet supplementary orders placed by dealers in the wake of the surprise consumer interest. After staff rationalisation last year VW was simply unable to meet the demand.

Volkswagen's position on the home market took yet another knock. At 327,000 home sales in the first three quarters of this year are down eight per cent on the corresponding period last year, and last year's figures were fifteen per cent down on the year before's.

When Rudolf Leiding took over the helm in Wolfsburg Volkswagen commanded a 22-per-cent share of the domestic market. Now the figure represents a mere eighteen per cent or so.

Yet the Passat has been a roaring success. This autumn has been such a disappointment all round, but the interest shown in the new VW is rated incredible. In the words of Fritz Haberl, president of the dealers association and the main VW dealer in Munich: "Had we not had the Passat we would have been really down on our uppers."

Wolfsburg is now going all out to boost Passat production figures from the original 900 units a day to 1,600 by the end of the year.

During the first three quarters of this year sales setbacks at home have been offset by tremendous sales successes in North America, where the demand for compact cars has exceeded all expectations. All told, production figures have been maintained at last year's level (which was, however, badly down on the previous year's).

Since the end of 1972 the Mark has been revalued 33.2 per cent in an upward direction in relation to the dollar. So dollar revenue has been worth correspondingly less in terms of Marks. "There can be no question of our US operations running at a profit," Rudolf Leiding confirmed in the New Year.

The situation is a most unpleasant one. North America, Volkswagen's largest single market, can only be kept happy by supplying vehicles at an overall loss of no mean proportions.

At the beginning of October the price of the Volkswagen Bettle on the US market was increased for the fourth time this year, yet there is still little money to be made. The US Beetle, it must be remembered is now equipped with such costly safety gimmicks as a telescopic, shock-absorbing bumper.

The point may well have been reached at which US car-buyers lose interest in the Beetle, the most popular version of which now retails at $2,844. Compact competitors such as the General Motors Vega and Ford's Pinto sell at less than $2,300.

Maybe the hysterical demand for smaller, more economic cars will save Volkswagen's bacon yet again, but little gift of prophecy is needed, as Rudolf Leiding recently told Volkswagen employees, to forecast a further decline in the sales prospects of imported cars in the United States should US manufacturers start producing not only more but also new and improved compacts for domestic consumption. And this is precisely what GM, Ford and Chrysler have been doing of late.

Exchange-rate fluctuations have proved awkward all round for Volkswagen. Chief accountant Friedrich Thomée has had to "consolidate" VW assets to the tune of 167 million Marks, primarily in the United States and Brazil (where the cruzeiro is likewise being devalued at a rate of knots).

This loss, which Thomée claims to be only optically factual has resulted in a fall in group profits to the ludicrously low level of five million Marks.

This special write-off in the value of overseas investments may have no effect on the firm's profit potential but it certainly represents a special loss from the shareholder's point of view.

According to Thomée the overall profit situation, leaving aside this special depreciation, is slightly better than last year despite the difficulties the motor industry in general and Volkswagen in particular are facing.

In other words, however, this means little more than that Volkswagen are still teetering dangerously near a loss, only a hair's breadth away from last year when VW just managed to scrape home with a Mark profit for every 100 Marks in turnover.

As managing director Rudolf Leiding faces the same problems he began with. Profits are less than nothing to write home about, domestic sales are on the decline and the crucial North American market faces trouble again.

The only silver lining is the firm's Audi-NSU division, which has done tremendously well with the Audi 80 and this year will remit substantial profits to Wolfsburg.

In all other respects the prospects are anything but rosy. As regards America Volkswagen can but hope and pray that the compact boom will continue and that something will still prove possible in respect of the price.



Beetles being loaded on to the VW transporter

(Photos: Volkswagenwerk)

Revaluation unlikely

A further revaluation of the Mark in relation to the dollar is highly unlikely, yet from 1 January next the dollar will be worth less as far as Volkswagen are concerned. This year Friedrich Thomée backed the dollar to the tune of 2.69 Marks, but starting in the New Year the dollar will only be worth 2.40 Marks to VW – the normal current exchange rate.

In terms of prospects for the VW range the home market has shown a turn for the better. The Passat got off to such a good start that it is unlikely to tail off.

The Scirocco, due out next spring, is less significant, being a VW Capri based on the Blizzard. It will be limited by the capacity of Karmann, VW's Osnabrück sports car subsidiary.

The Blizzard, which is not due out until next September, is another matter altogether. It will be the first Volkswagen competitor to the VW Beetle. If it does well it will immediately start to do so at the Beetle's expense.

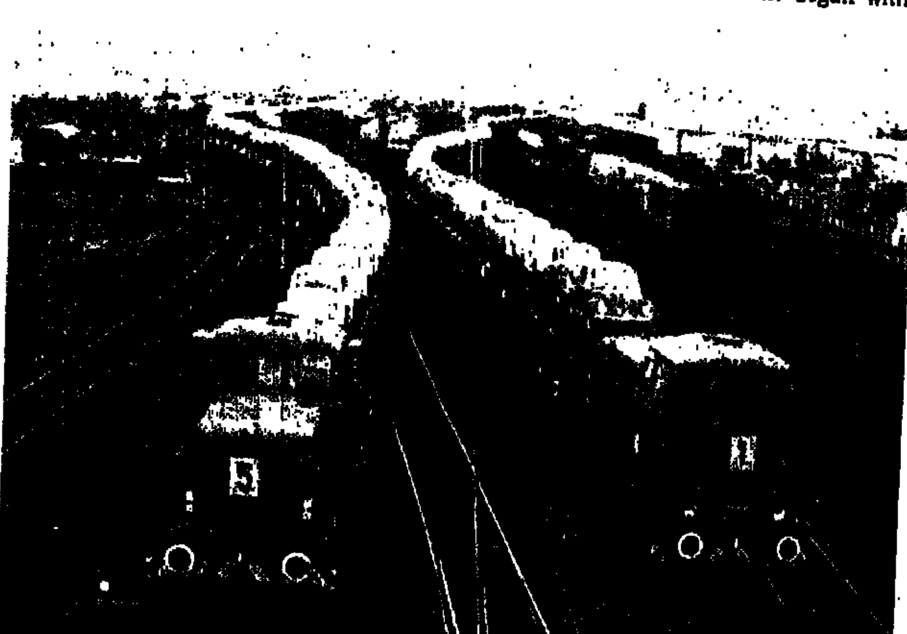
Market trends are none too rosy, however. If orders and new registrations continue to decline Volkswagen will not be out of the doldrums next year either. Already there is talk in the trade of price increases of seven per cent or so and in January everyone faces the prospect of wage increases to the tune of between twelve and fifteen per cent.

The latest round of wage talks will hit Volkswagen hardest, the Wolfsburg giant being worst off profitwise at present. Rudolf Leiding has already indicated the logical conclusion of staff wanting more and more and more.

It will soon be a matter of whether the firm can afford to maintain its production facilities in this country at the present level. In purely financial terms Volkswagen would already do better to import Beetles made in Brazil rather than to have them run off domestic assembly-lines.

Rolf Diekhof

(Die Zeit, 9 November 1973)



Train-load after train-load of Beetles

■ THE ARTS

Writers for children's theatres discuss their problems in Dortmund

"Children's playwrights want to get out of the theatre as the children see no point in what they are served up," children's writer Ulrich Greiwe complained at a conference arranged by Dortmund Theatre and the West German Theatre Organisation for the writers of children's books.

One-time children's playwright Helmut Walbert declared in a mood of resignation: "I'm no longer going to write for the theatre, I'm going to write a book."

The drama staff of Dortmund theatre lost faith in the future of the children's theatre by the time the conference ended. Few plays are being written specially for children.

The current state of affairs will continue into the foreseeable future as there are never any meetings of theatre directors, educationalists and children's playwrights. The question is whether they have been unwilling or unable.

Opinions, emotions and concepts differ considerably. The past four years' debate of the future of the children's theatre in this country appears to have reached a point of irreconcilable polarisation.

"I never knew children's theatre was so complicated," commented a Swiss teacher who happened to attend the conference. That's one way of judging the issue, I suppose.

The dilemma facing the children's theatre can be illustrated by taking Peter Slavik's play *Turkish Honey* which was specially written for Dortmund Theatre. The play deals with foreign workers in the Federal Republic.

Cemal, a Turkish immigrant who earns his money as a department store Father Christmas, wants to see Babette safely home to her parents. Babette gives him the wrong address. Cemal is beaten up in a bar and goes home to clean up and change his dirty clothes. The police have been called out in the meantime and arrest him there. The question whether the police will believe his story and that of Babette is not answered. The children themselves are asked to suggest an ending to the play.

The play does not really deal with the problem of foreign workers. The situation Cemal finds himself in would be just as awkward for a German. The basic problem is Babette's relationship with her parents but the conflict introduced in the first scene is not discussed again during the course of the play nor during the conversation with the audience at the end.

However, the play is not bad from the literary and dramatic point of view and could be used to start children thinking about the problems facing foreign workers — with the necessary encouragement given them in the subsequent discussion.

The children could be encouraged to act out why Cemal had to leave Turkey, why he gives up his job and works as a department store Father Christmas and why there are bars that refuse to serve foreigners.

The discussion that takes place at the end of the play produced in Dortmund has little to do with education nor do the results of a "survey" have any effect on subsequent performances of the play.

The actors look upon the discussion more as an additional strain than a pleasure. Apart from their roles in the play they are forced into the position of adults discussing a subject with children and they do not possess sufficient educational and psychological expertise to perform this role.

They ask hackneyed questions and collect all he answers. The children reply as they would in class. Children often have a fine ear for knowing what adults want to hear.

But their answers are not followed up and the discussion does not get off the ground. Formally, the children are included in the play but functionally they are excluded. This type of children's theatre is no more than a misunderstanding.

The Wiedus Theatre based in Rotterdan demonstrated that basic social patterns could be revealed with the simplest of means and with a good deal of fun. By taking this example, children's theatre can be defined in defiance of all rules of conceptual logic as when, like in Dortmund, a small girl, scarce past her infancy, views the stage as the only possible place for her to put her rag doll to bed, climbs on to the apron and asks the actors not to be so loud.

Children's theatre is when the actors abandon their wild chase, immediately move about on tip-toe and continue to act as if the entry of the child and the sleeping rag-doll was an integral part of the plot and had been rehearsed from the very beginning.

It may be concluded from this that children's theatre should take the child seriously as an individual. Children's theatre can only take place when drama is subordinated to the child. Children's theatre does not take place when children only provide the incentive for adults to act out a drama.

But the Dortmund conference hardly discussed the children themselves. One reason was that no opportunity was given to form small groups to analyse the intention, effect, type and quality of the various scenes.

Such an extremely interesting performance as that given by the Teatro del Sole from Milan was not discussed at length, for example. This group used largely pantomimic means of expression to act out the child's world of emotional experience.

All the material was contributed by children themselves, though admittedly children of a different temperament, different mentality and different environment. It was not surprising that the small children of Dortmund were sometimes a little confused.

There remains the question whether the psychoanalytical symbolism of the dream sequences can be accepted and processed as a depiction fo their own basic fears by children who played no part in developments.

The conference would have benefited more from a child psychologist's view of the various performances than from the often all too general talks with their emphasis on developmental psychology. The social, administrative and financial aspects of children's theatre were dealt with more extensively than questions of form and content.

Demands were raised for a children's theatre that does not leave the playwright alone with his brainwaves but provides him with the educational aids he needs to transform them into children's drama.

Demands were also made for conditions allowing for continuity in the work done with children and the scientific supervision of this work according to educational, sociological and psychological criteria.

As conditions of this type are difficult to achieve in the day-to-day routine of a municipal theatre, the creation of an emancipatory children's theatre will probably involve a withdrawal from the world of institutionalised theatre. Cultural adviser Dr Alfons Spielhoof indicated that a solution of this type could not be ruled out in Dortmund.

Illa Kowarik

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 30 October 1973)

A call for better conditions for actors

Jürgen Scheller, Chairman of the National Association of Actors and Directors in the Federal Republic White-Collar Workers Union (BFF/DAG) and Holger Hagen, the General Secretary of the body, have called for greater social justice for the acting profession.

Herr Hagen, speaking at a meeting to voice the acting profession's case, said that conditions had not been so bad for the acting profession as they are today since the Great Depression of the thirties.

Along with Herr Scheller he stressed that improvements could only be made if the actors and directors were organised along union lines.

The main demand made by the BFF/DAG was an increase in the work available, and in job security. With the aid of new worker participation laws actors hope to achieve representation on broadcasting councils and cultural sub-committees.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 6 November 1973)

Jazz makes a comeback at Berlin

George Gruntz, the new organiser of the Berlin Jazz Festival, spaking at the opening of the tenth festival said: "If I wanted to sing the Festival blues I would have to put it in a really happy key."

There would have been good grounds for his merriment. Jazz is apparently more vital and capable of regeneration that even its fans had hoped and is celebrating a fresh comeback — and not only during the Berlin Jazz Festival in the Philharmonic Hall. Jazz clubs are beginning to fill up and the profession of jazz musician is gradually becoming lucrative once again.

If the programme of this year's Berlin Jazz Festival is any guide to current jazz attitudes, the comeback of the genre is due to the state of tension between rock and modern music, between the nostalgic transfiguration of the past and the upsurge of the Utopian, anarchistic Free Music effectively performed by the Peter Brötzmann Quartet during the official festival or by the Globe Unity Orchestra and drummer Han Bennink in the rival "Total Music Meeting 73" held in the *Quartier Latin*.

However, the era when broad sections of jazz production used to merge into the world of Free music seem to have ended. Free Jazz has only been able to establish itself as one of jazz's many means of expression.

The avant-garde musicians around Chicago pianist Muhal Richard Abrahams may enrich their performances with scenic elements such as a dance based on the rhythm of a whistle and the beat of percussion but after every excussion into Free Music they soon returned to traditional forms and melodies.

The same is true of Miles Davis who soon brought his sextet down to earth with a few aggressive breaks and flashes of melody whenever they threatened to overindulge the fantastic and orgiastic. This was a remarkably fascinating process.

Big band jazz — which many purists are no longer willing to classify as jazz — found staunch as well as brilliant advocates in the form of Woody Herman and his Thundering Herd and the Peter Herbolzheimer Orchestra.

Both groups displayed excellently arranged instrumental facility but they should beware of regarding streamlined perfection as the aim of all music-making. The same tendency could be witnessed in the performance of the Joe Farrell and Joe Beck quartet whose synthesis of hard rock and jazz has an explosive quality.

The Keith Jarrett Quartet and Karl Berger are to be found on the borderline betwenn jazz and free music. The Karl Berger Orchestra, with him as soloist and Albert Mangelsdorff as trombonist, see jazz as the first truly universal music there has been.

His "Music Univers" may embody too much calculation and contrived detail for those fans who prefer their jazz spontaneous and vital but in some passages listeners are able to hear the reconciliation between jazz and artistic music.

The same is true of the stormy music produced by the Keith Jarrett Quartet punctuated with the feverish solo passages on the saxophone by Dewey Redman.

The new sensitivity manifested did not suit the tastes of some ignorant protestors but it should not have annoyed Jarrett as much as it did. "If Berlin's still to be saved, you try," he shouted and withdrew.

Retrospectives are fraught with as many dangers as avant-garde ventures. A concert entitled "Cotton Club Revised" was meant to evoke memories of the late twenties when Duke Ellington made his debut in Harlem's Cotton Club.

Louis Jordan and his Timpany Five, a group of veteran jazzmen, who aim to play the blues, the boogie and rock and roll hot, black and swinging, were a greater success than expected.

But Duke Ellington himself disappointed his admirers. The Duke was booed off stage. He was however on top form for his second concert.

The nostalgia conjured up during the Duke Ellington concert led to the unintended triumph of the traditionalists and traditional jazz on the last day of the Festival. Never mind free music and new music. Blues and the varieties of blues situated either side of mainstream are what give jazz its power of regeneration.

Trumpeter Jimmy Owens, saxophonist Joe Henderson, Gary Burton on the vibraphone and drummer Roy Haynes, the members of the Second Generation group, realise this as well as versatile Roland Krik and the Vibration Society, the phenomenal blues singer Odetta and B.B. King and his Orchestra.

They provided the festival with its splendid climax in the ecstatic atmosphere of Berlin Philharmonic Hall. The Festival Blues began in a major key and ended in a major key.

Hellmut Kotschenreuther

(Kieler Nachrichten, 6 November 1973)

DANCING

Inadequate training can ruin talented young ballet dancers

"When others are reaping their rewards we are at the end of a grim road," a ballerina said bitterly. She had been a member of a prominent ensemble latterly as *premiere danseuse caractère*. She then signed a contract with a prominent West German opera house as a solo dancer. "From then on it was downhill all the way," she said.

She added: "For ten years I have danced nothing but second and third-rate roles and have never danced in a premiere. You lose all your self-confidence. It is spiritually destructive."

Explaining why, she said: "I could not make my presence felt. I lacked protection. I became too coy. Perhaps there was ill-feeling. Perhaps my build meant I was not the right type. In this company it is the delicate women, the [illegible], who are favoured. Or perhaps I was already too old when I started [illegible]."

She was 26 when she began. Today, at [illegible], she looks stunning, more like a woman in her late twenties. But she has been deemed too old and no longer good enough. She has been given the choice of accepting a contract with a lower salary or getting out. She has scoffed at this [illegible] insult. She is getting out.

Where she will go and what she will do she cannot say. But she knows she is not capable of studying business, nursing or massage, careers that many like her take up when their ballet days are over. The ballerina considers herself of an artistic bent. She paints as a hobby. She studied singing seriously for three years.

She would like to issue a warning to young people, but knows that budding ballerinas who let themselves be put off by the thought of how short their career may be will never get anywhere. Passionate involvement is the essence for all young dancers.

When the younger generation are asked how they view their future they usually answer like Lizzie, 16, saying that they just don't think about it, but admitting that their moments of uncertainty about the future are more common that their moments of elation.

Lizzie can be regarded as a privileged young dancer. She is studying at the Württemberg Staatstheater, Stuttgart, which is excellently managed and equipped. She has been examined, accepted and watched closely each year for performance. Now she faces the last stage of her training. With the completion of her academic schooling and the examination for Ballet Class VII she will go to the State Ballet Academy, and after two years she will be ready for her first engagement. It is only at this stage that a definitive judgment can be made of her talents and her dancing career can be mapped out.

This is some comfort for parents who know what an exacting profession ballet-dancing is. At eighteen a girl who fails to make the grade has time to learn another skill. The late John Cranko once said: "It is like a pyramid. Take eighteen young dancers, give them a long and rather expensive training and perhaps ten will make the grade as professional dancers. It is vital to find these ten."

The plight of ballet in the Federal Republic is first and foremost a failing of the training programme. Michel de Lutry who trains young dancers at Munich Staatsoper says that the GDBA examination for ballet dancers is worthless. "The Commission lets people go in for dancing who would be best advised to work in hotel kitchens! No wonder that after a few years lost in the provinces they are out on their ear. Training is often too brief and occasionally very bad. Many really talented dancers are discovered by us too late. They have learnt mistakes which can no longer be ironed out."

The sad story begins in a number of private ballet schools. Children of varying ages and varying talents arrive there. Their aims are different, and so are the diligence and perseverance they show. Keeping them in the right frame of mind so that they do not decamp after the first few tedious lessons demands skill of their instructors.

To keep monotony at bay many instructors tempt the children by putting them up on points at an early age. Too early, without sufficient preparation and often without due consideration of the damage they could be doing. Mummy, Auntie and Granny are delighted that their little one is up on points.

But members of families have no idea about training methods and many instructors who should know better act irresponsibly.

John Cranko performed a service that by West German standards was spectacular and has remained unique so far. He persuaded the city of Stuttgart and the Federal state government of Baden-Württemberg to finance a ballet school with boarding-school facilities. In September 1971 the school moved to a magnificent house that was ideal for its purposes. It was so situated that all types of academic school that its pupils were required to attend were within easy reach. For ballet students from outside Stuttgart tuition and boarding facilities are available at the Cranko school. The school and academy have at present 200 boy and girl students.

For Cranko this was the heart of the German ballet he planned to build up. Young budding dancers were to to drawn to this school in growing numbers. The plans go on despite Cranko's death. If Stuttgart does not sign up any of the ballet students after their passing out examinations ballet directors and theatre managers from other cities are welcome to engage the graduates.

Students at Stuttgart's ballet school

(Photo: Archiv/Winkler-Betzendahl)

Michel de Lutry has also declared war on amateurish ballet tuition. His long-term aim is to create a ballet centre like that at Stuttgart. Modest beginnings have already been made. De Lutry is for instance visiting private ballet schools and scouting for talent. Thus he hopes to escape being tied to those 150 nine year-olds who are sent by their mothers for the entrance examination each year. Fifty of them get through the trial period. Twenty-five or at the most thirty have lasted the course by the time a year is out.

De Lutry's main problem is a lack of qualified teaching staff and lack of space.

One Munich school has tried introducing ballet as a voluntary subject. Headmistress Irene Roedl said: "The idea of this scheme is that youngsters who want to go in for ballet should have good training, but should also take academic subjects that can be expanded by further studies at a later date.

"Educationalists and school authorities feel that in this way the general and social prestige of ballet-dancing can be raised, and re-training for a career at a later date will not be ruled out.

"The physical demands on a ballet dancer are such that injuries and ill health must be reckoned with, and most ballet dancers are finished at some time between 30 and 40 anyway. But the main aim is to upgrade ballet dancing to such an extent that the pitifully low fees paid will rise. At present dancers in an ensemble earn between 800 and 1,200 Marks gross, according to the size and reputation of the theatre. Solo dancers can expect anything between 1,200 and 3,000 Marks a month."

De Lutry said: "Perhaps if fees are improved more men will be attracted to this profession. Each year at most three boys apply for the entrance examination. I just have to close my eyes . . ."

At the Salvatorschule in Munich only girls are studying ballet at present. Irene Roedl says that a gap opens up between those who are studying ballet and the others. They are more graceful in their movements and their speech. Their overall appeal and charm is more marked. But at normal lessons the ballet girls are generally weaker than the others.

Lizzie from Stuttgart probably sums it up best, when, quoting her teacher, she says: "You've got to aim for the Heavens and you might hit the rooftops."

Hanna Hess

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 3 November 1973)

Balanchine ballets to be filmed in Berlin

Berlin Festival Week organisers are to be pitied. The carrot hung temptingly in front of their noses, but they were unable to get their teeth into it.

For weeks the New York City Ballet had been in Berlin, all ninety of them. At their head George Balanchine. Fifteen of his ballets are being recorded in Berlin for television companies the world over. This is the biggest ever production of ballet for celluloid. The budget is four million Marks and the running time six-and-a-half hours.

Berlin would have loved to take advantage of the visit of all these stars to the city, but despite searching the length and breadth of Europe no orchestra could be found to play for them.

Berlin's own orchestras were either fully booked or not qualified to play the more subtle pieces for the Balanchine ensemble. So the New York City Ballet can be regarded by the studios in Tempelhof and Spandau as the one that got away.

Naturally, the producers — Continental Film — had also hoped to record the famous ballets of Jerome Robbins, the magnificent *Dances at a Gathering* to Chopin's piano works, the choregraphies to Stravinsky's *Dumbarton Oaks* and the *Requiem Canticles*.

But Robbins made his usual demand that after the premiere of the work the television company should hand over the negatives to him, which is tantamount to putting a pistol in the producer's hand and asking him to point it at his own temple.

So the arrangement with the New York troupe was made, and is turning out to be a homage to Balanchine.

A rivalry of directors has sprung up. The lion's share of the recording has gone to two very important but widely differing directors. They are Hugo Niebeling (*Giselle, Percussions for Six*) and Klaus Lindemann (*Die Befragung, Squares*). Lindemann has just won the Prix Italia for the best musical film of the year.

The third director is Joel Odefrey (*Présence*) from the Netherlands. He will be responsible for recording only two of the Balanchine ballets, Divertissement from *Baiser de la fée* by Stravinsky and *Symphony in C* by Bizet.

The long list of Balanchine's main works are divided up between Lindemann and Niebeling. They will record Stravinsky's *Agon, Pulcinella, Violin Concerto* and *Duo Concertant*; Brahm's *Liebeslie-derwalzer*; Ravel's *La Valse*; Tchaikovsky's *Serenade* and a *Pas de deux*; *Valse Fantaisie* by Glinka; the *Concerto barocco* to Bach's concerto for two violins; *Stars and Stripes* to marches by John Philip Sousa; *Episodes* to music by Anton Webern and finally the *Tarantella* the gripping pas de deux to a composition by Gottschalk.

Balanchine is regarding these recordings with qualified enthusiasm. It is not that he mistrusts the directors, but he is not particularly fond of the celluloid ambitions of those who adapt his choreographies for the screen.

Balanchine usually sighs with resignation: "They want to shoot a few pretty takes. But the choreography is of little consequence to them." He re-works every choreography, and there is no lack of imagination in what he does. Protracted rehearsals precede the shooting of each scene. Balanchine insists that each dance is gone over seven or eight times before the cameras roll. But he cannot conceal his scepticism.

"I am a man of the theatre," says Balanchine. "I gew up in the theatre and not in a film studio. I designed my ballets for an audience that was firmly rooted in a tip-up seat, and not for a camera panning wildly round in space. This whole project leaves me indifferent."

Klaus Geitel

(Die Welt, 5 November 1973)

■ MEDICINE

Physician studies the dying's attitude towards death

Frankfurter Rundschau

Terminal cases are not so afraid of dying as is commonly assumed, according to Dr Lothar Witzel who studied 110 patients during the 24 hours before their death.

The study claims that most patients are no longer afraid of death during this terminal period. Only two of them displayed any anxiety. Dr Witzel also discovered that only two of the 110 patients would have been willing to live the same life again.

The study provides answers to questions often asked of doctors whose day-to-day work brings them into contact with death – Do their patients feel the approach of death? Are they afraid or in pain when they die? Dr Lothar Witzel wrote of his interviews with 110 terminal cases in the medical journal *Medizinische Klinik*.

"Thank you for every thing, but I'm going to die," were the last words of a 64-year-old woman patient in Erlangen University Hospital as she refused further medical treatment.

Dr Lothar Witzel wanted to know how she could forecast this. "I feel it inside me," she replied. Asked whether she believed in life after death, she said: "I not only believe it, I know there is."

Most of the 110 terminal cases reacted just as calmly. Seventy per cent of them were in full possession of their mental faculties twenty-four hours before their death. One in four was able to understand and answer questions only fifteen minutes before dying.

Over half the 110 patients felt death approaching. Of the 73 patients with whom an interview was possible 56 said they were satisfied with their lives but only two of them would have been prepared to relive their life.

According to Dr Witzel, 61 believed in life after death: "The firmness of religious belief increased as the illness grew worse. The degree of anxiety lessened. The need for painkillers dropped shortly before death. During the final moments before death many patients rediscovered their urge to live."

Examinations of this type are rare. Most doctors would be unable to say what a dying man thinks even if they have closely studied their terminal patients in the period immediately preceding their death.

But Witzel's study reveals one sure fact – only 25 per cent of these terminal cases were not fully conscious in the last few hours before their death: "Only two of the dying patients asked about their condition. Some patients do not say they are going to die spontaneously or when questioned. But many of them have an inkling of death. Their reaction is silence."

One of the patients, a 34-year-old man with incurable cancer of the testis, told his doctor that he was going to die and was not afraid of death. "I don't know why I'm not afraid," was one of the last things he said.

Dr Lothar Witzel also asked the patients whether they would like to live their life again. A 76-year-old retired bank clerk replied: "I'm satisfied with my life. I did a lot with it but I wouldn't like to have to live it again. I hit rock bottom many times. That may make a person more mature but I don't know whether I could stand everything again."

Although many researchers have discussed the final few hours before death, there is little information available about the behaviour of dying patients. Even where information of this type is available, it is often contradictory.

At first a person who is seriously ill refuses to believe that death is near. Patients who have to accept the fact at too early a stage tend to adopt this attitude.

During the second phase many react angrily with the question "Why me?" It is in this period that the patient's family and hospital staff have to display a good deal of patience.

The third phase passes quickly. The dying person attempts to make a deal with God or the world. He tries to delay death by offering something that he would otherwise be loathe to forego.

During the fourth phase many patients suffer from depression. Mothers and fathers especially ask how things will continue without them.

Patients do not accept the approach of death until the fifth phase. "During this period the family usually needs more help, support and understanding then the patient," Dr Lothar Witzel reports. "The patient has usually attained a certain degree of peace and understanding."

Doctors at Erlangen University Hospital noticed something else during the course of Dr Witzel's research. Patients with a firm religious conviction and those with absolutely no faith at all find it easier to die.

Younger patients are more afraid of death than the elderly. But there is no difference between the behaviour of male and female patients immediately before death. One fact evidently applies to all patients – the closer death comes, the more their fear recedes.

Ingeborg Licret

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 2 November 1973)

Forensic Medicine Association meets in Frankfurt

This year's International Automobile Exhibition in Frankfurt has revealed that little is done for the safety of motor vehicles despite all discussion of the subject," Professor E. Gogler of Heidelberg University Hospital claimed at the Forensic Medicine Association's 52nd annual congress in Munich.

"Must hundreds of thousands die every year just because motor vehicle designers pay no attention to the information they are given by doctors?" he asked.

Gögler bases his arguments on the findings of his research group which has for years been in an ideal position to study the causes of serious and fatal injuries to motorists.

The researchers were able to travel to the scene of the accident with police and ambulance. The evidence they obtain on the spot cannot be improved upon by later investigations.

The analysis of some one thousand cases reveals that wrongly-made steering columns are largely responsible for the increasing number of deaths among drivers. A remarkably large number of these deaths are due to skull injuries.

Gögler therefore believes that the demand for safer steering columns should be given greater priority than any other aspect of vehicle safety. "I may have the right information, but I have no power," Gögler is forced to admit when discussing questions of road safety.

What use are seat-belts (soon to be prescribed by law) and the head rests recommended by doctors if the driver is unable to cope with his vehicle and the battlelike conditions found on the roads?

Professor U. Helfer, a forensic scientist from Bonn, claimed that drivers face excessive strain on the roads. Once they have taken their test and are released from the supervision of their driving instructor – their guardian angel – they are likely to fall victim to an overestimation of Man and machine encouraged by the mass media.

The disproportionate ratio between desire and capability often results in the driver's downfall, Helfer commented. The high death rate resulting from dangerous overtaking illustrates this drastically. Falsely estimating the capabilities of Man and machine can also be traced back to far more banal causes which are often overlooked because of their trifling nature.

The sleeping draught taken the night before is one such example. The simple harmless sleeping pill that can be bought at any chemists. Can it really effect the driver as he sits at his wheel after a good night's sleep? It can! So where does the danger start?

Drivers have to face situations which reveal the influence of sleeping pills taken the previous night or over a period of time. Forensic scientists from Kiel University dealt with this problem.

Dr R. Helmer described their experiments. Thirty human guinea pigs aged between eighteen and thirty were given one gram of cabromal a day for a week. This quantity corresponds to the amount found in three sleeping pills of the bromine-substituted urea derivative type which is freely obtainable without prescription and therefore a good seller.

The guinea pigs' serum bromine level (the amount of bromine in the blood) increased by anything as much as ninefold. One contributory factor is that bromine is hard to excrete. Scientists have long known that it accumulates in the body.

Dr J. Bösche of Heidelberg was able to demonstrate that the skeleton of an animal poisoned by sleeping pills containing bromine still had a high bromide content after lying in the open air for six months.

It is not surprising that bromine plus alcohol will soon make a person incapable of driving. But even without alcohol regular consumption of sleeping pills cintaining bromine, even when prescribed, will lead, according to constitution, to a considerable deterioration in a person's powers of concentration and observation.

Heart failure is usually considered a cause of motor accidents. This is true in nine out of ten cases where a driver suddenly drops dead at the wheel. The 51 to 60 age range is particularly threatened.

Dr K.S. Saternus, a forensic scientist from Cologne University, examined 91 cases of this type and found that one driver in two was able to stop his car before death.

In almost one accident in three the dying motorist injured other road-users or caused extensive damage to property. But as a heart attack is always preceded by pain, these drivers must have realised they were incapable of driving. But they still continued on their way. Once again, a fatal over-estimation of their powers.

Ottmar Katz/Pam

(Münchner Merkur, 27 October 1973)

The midday nap – a secret of success

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

Churchill and Adenauer both recognised the secret powers of a midday nap. Even the blitz did not prevent Churchill from taking his afternoon snooze which kept him fit for taking important decisions as war-leader.

However late into the night political conferences lasted, it was impossible to outwit Konrad Adenauer, even when he had reached an advanced age. His secret was the midday nap that refreshed him halfway through the day.

The midday nap was not just a personal whim of theirs. Scientists who have conducted research into the phenomenon of sleep have long agreed that persons who take a midday nap are able to achieve greater performances than those who don't.

Dr Uros Jovanovic, the well-known researcher from Würzburg University Psychiatric Hospital, spoke on this question at the tenth Lindenfels Medical Conference for doctors from Baden and Hesse.

"People who are unable to take a midday nap achieve less," Dr Jovanovic claimed. The drop in performance begins around noon and reaches its peak at about five o'clock in the afternoon.

Persons who take a fifteen-minute or, at most, half-hour nap at one or two o'clock in the afternoon will be able to overcome this drop in performance without feeling tired. They will also remain fresh until late in the evening.

Researchers believe that some of the nineteen thousand road deaths a year recorded in the Federal Republic could have been prevented if the victim had not had to drive home after a day's work at the office.

After a hard eight-hour day without any opportunity of taking a refreshing midday nap they are too tired to react quickly enough to the dangerous situations that often crop up on the roads.

Dr Jovanovic supplied further interesting information about sleep. The rule that adults need eight hours of sleep a night does not apply to everyone, he claimed. A person with intellectual interests and above-average intelligence normally needs less sleep than a person who has few interests and only wants to be left in peace. "People looking forward to what the next day will bring do not tend to sleep long," Dr Jovanovic commented.

Periods of sleep and wakefulness are subject to a biological rhythm which varies from individual to individual. This rhythm is dependent on body temperature which varies by as much as four tenths of a degree centigrade over a period of 24 hours. Body temperature is lowest between two and six o'clock. People can accomplish most when their body temperature is at its highest during the course of the day.

Dr Jovanovic told the conference of experiments with coffee that were conducted to illustrate the psychological factors that play a major role in the phenomenon of sleep.

Persons who claimed they were unable to sleep a wink after drinking a cup of coffee in the afternoon or evening were given coffee that was allegedly without coffeine but in fact contained the substance. Believing that they had consumed no coffeine, the guinea-pigs slept well.

Albert Bechtold

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 29 October 1973)

■ OUR WORLD

New inventions and the latest novelties in Nuremberg

Nuremberg's 1973 International Exhibition for Notions, Inventions and Novelties has closed. Two hundred exhibitors from twelve countries took part in the exhibition that attracted 100,000 visitors. Groups came from Britain, France, Norway, Japan, Italy, Switzerland and Austria, and all expressed considerable interest at the inventions on display.

Main interest among the novelties was centred on the electronics sector, gadgets dealing with road transport and the building trade. But there were also on display items of considerable interest



Automatic gadget for watering indoor plants (Photo: Lutz E. Dreesbach)

dealing with household gadgetry and appliances to be used in everyday life.

Strange inventions were not lacking. The "king of inventors," Walter Thiele, from Gmund, was there. He has recently been able to teach millions of birds to 'talk' or 'whistle a song.'

The method is quite simple. Thiele has invented a "bird-singing apparatus" that is very similar to his "bag of laughs." When parrots and budgerigars go to feed they start off a small recording that last only 28 seconds repeating "Give me a kiss" or "Mother is a darling" or a few bars from "Colonel Bogey", the march theme of the film *The Bridge on the River Kwai*. Repeated hearing of the tune of the words is supposed to teach the birds to talk or whistle the tune.

The Nuremberg exhibition, the 25th of its kind, is a marvellous opportunity for unknown inventors to show to the world their inventions, ideas and novelties.

Although most of the inventions are intended to be serious others are calculated to raise a laugh or at least a sympathetic grin. Apart from the cushion for people with rumbling tums to sink into, supposedly to conceal the embarrassing noises, invented by Albrecht Schnös from Königsberg, there is the incredible "private eye" pair of glasses. These have a built-in mirror so that the wearer can observe what is going on behind his back as well as whatever is happening to the front.

Someone has come up with a pair of tights that can be fixed to a corset, and another inventor, worried about the population explosion, has produced a fluid that is supposed to do the job of the Pill.

Otto Sachs from Dortmund exhibited his aeromobile-flight-bird model, a kind of aircraft that imitates the wingbeats of birds and is supposed to be able to fly as effortlessly as our feathered friends. The wings can be powered by a rubber-band motor or by small electric motors. When fixed to a string they can be made to fly round in circles.

Paris Match described "Quicklime," a battery powered electric nailfile, as one of the ten best inventions at the Concours Lépine in Paris. The manufacturer of this promises that filing your nails every day is no longer a chore but rather a pleasure. One drawback is that the noise of "Quicklime" is reminiscent of a dentist's drill, but it is guaranteed to give very smooth nail ends and help to build up strong, healthy nails.

Adjustable razorblades, Christmas tree construction kits that can be packed away after the festive season, the "Dilliwisch" for wiping vertical surfaces such as wall tiles clean, illumination for handbags, a stand for placing bedclothes on to air, a safety-sweet, a kind of capsule with a built-in alarm and security system, a new kind of foot-wiper that makes doormats obsolete, a vegetable-based hair restorer, a transparent vase that can be taken apart for easy storage, a ballpen with a built-in six-year calendar and a device that allows oarsmen to row in the direction they are facing — all these items on show in Nuremberg broaden the scope of items of interest and value that imaginative inventors are coming up with in this technological age.

Though there plenty to interest the layman there were plenty of experts in Nuremberg to assess the worth of the new ideas that ideas-men have come up with in the middle of the 1970s.

From Czechoslovakia for instance there came an invention that enables electric saws to be used for stripping bark from trees even when the temperature is well below zero. From Portugal there came an invention for the purification of large volumes of water, which will be of particular use in desalinating seawater. At the same time this same system can be used for refining crude petroleum. One inventor from Neustadt-an-der-Aisch has invented a gadget that enables scaled down but accurate photographs to be taken of the scene of a road accident from above. An Italian has come up with a particularly sophisticated automatic underground garage in which every cubit foot of space is used to the maximum and ramps and manoeuvre zones have become superfluous. For every car intended to park there the garage has a numbered push button. When the correct button is pushed the door to the garage is opened and a conveyor-belt-system takes the car to its correct parking space. When the motorist comes to collect his car he can touch another button and a lever conveys the car back to street level.





Bird-singing apparatus (Photo: [partly cut off])

The space taken up by the so-called Apiarium is forty per cent less than that of most underground garages. It can be set up in the courtyards of houses that are already standing, beside roads net to the pavement and on large open spaces where one Apiarium unit can be tacked on to another. This means that far more cars can be parked without cluttering up the roads.

Other inventions worthy of note are a box-shaped crash plank for the central reservation for motorways invented by an Austrian, measuring apparatus for gaseous materials from Norway and an anti-freeze system for pipelines. Nor should we forget the universal spanner "Lacrex".

Only one invention was refused admission to the exhibition by the organisers of the 1973 Nuremberg inventors fair. This was a tobacco with a special additive claimed to increase potency. There are already similar substances designed to produce the same effect on the market which are absorbed by steam inhalation. *Lutz E.Dreesbach*

(Handelsblatt, 7 November 1973)

More eating out

Competition for "mum's cooking" on the increase. At the moment o[ne] one in five eats out but it is estimat[ed] that by 1985 the figure will be more li[ke] every other person, according to U[...] Lubrich, chairman of the cateri[ng] association, Frankfurt.

The association has been recen[tly] established and is made up of twe[...] important catering institutions. It prop[oses] to campaign for "improved pub[lic] knowledge of the developments that ha[ve] been introduced into catering".

The association is agitating f[or] increased luncheon voucher values, fro[m] 1.50 to 3 Marks and stricter control o[f] works canteens.

According to the association more th[an] 11.2 million people in this country e[at] out daily. Of this figure 5.2 million eat [in] a works or office canteen, 4.8 million e[at] in a local pub or restaurant and 1.3 milli[on] eat in homes and institutions.

Annually as many as 4.5 milliard mea[ls] are prepared away from the home.

Of the 83 milliard Marks that people [in] this country pay out for food 16 millia[rd] Marks are spent in pubs, canteens an[d] other large catering organisations. [In] addition 14 milliard Marks are paid fo[r] drinks away from home, according [to] Professor Tietz, director of a Saarbrücke[n] catering research institute.

Trends causing an increase in th[e] number of people who eat away fro[m] home include higher pay, a desire to ea[se] the burdens of house-keeping, an increa[se] in the number of working wives and a[n] increase in the number of ci[ty] commuters.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 November 197[3])

Matchstick Cathedral

Gottlieb Klenk, from Oeffingen, has completed this matchstick model of Cologne Cathedral. It has taken him 10,000 hours of labour and two and a half million matchsticks. Herr Klenk began matchstick model-making in a small way by immortalising his village church in matchsticks. Then he moved on to bigger things. He applied to Cologne Cathedral authorities for architectural plans of Cologne's famous twin-spired Gothic *Dom* which was begun in 1248 and completed last century. Herr Klenk says that his model of the Cathedral overlooking the Rhine is perfect in every detail. It is over two metres tall and weighs more than four hundredweight. The Cathedral authorities have gladly accepted Herr Klenk's offer to allow them to exhibit the model in Cologne Cathedral, but first it is to go on tour to raise money for charity. (Photo: Pavlovic)